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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1873. NO. 293.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Case of Thomas Munse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 21, 1873.

On Tuesday last a message was received here from Philadelphia reporting the finding of the body of Thomas Munse, the wealthy farmer, who had wandered away in a fit of insanity and has been missing since July 1st. His brother, W. J. Munse, started yesterday evening to Philadelphia, and a message received from him says that he has recognized and received the body. It will be brought here for interment.

[By Associated Press.]

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21. — Disclosures made by the Police Department to-day reveal a sad state of affairs at the City Morgue. The body of Thomas Munse, a wealthy farmer of Washington county, who left his home in the early part of July last has been found pickled in the dissecting room of the University. It had been sold to the college by some one connected with the Morgue. The family of the dead man were in the city to-day, and identified the body. The discovery was made by finding the watch of deceased in a pawn office, where it had been pledged by one William McEwen, who was driver of the Coroner's wagon. Munse was found drowned on the morning of July 3d, and McEwen removed the body to the Morgue the same day. On the 5th it found its way into the college. McEwen has been arrested and the investigation is being further pushed. The Deputy Coroner states that he holds a receipt of the Superintendent of the city burial grounds for the body. It appears that at the time of the request the deceased's name was not known.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH.

Funeral Services Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—The funeral of William M. Meredith took place to-day. The remains were conveyed from his late residence to Christ church, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Judges Read, Strong, Cadwalader and Ludlow, J. J. Barclay, Wm. Darlington, Peter McCall and H. J. Williams. The carriages were in number, only containing the pall-bearers, members of the family and the household servants. The church was filled with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The services were conducted by Rev. Doctors Foggs and Hodge. The interment took place in the family vault in the Odd Burial grounds.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK August 21, 1873.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

There were twenty-nine bids for government gold to-day, aggregating $9,624,500, at from 114.05 to 115.40.

One bid of 115.25 was made for $1,500,000.

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent out yesterday, as laborers into the East India field, Rev. Dr. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. McHenry, Rev. Mr. Mansell, Rev. J. E. Scott, Miss Mconnell and Miss Lansing. The two last named go out under the auspices of the Womens' Foreign Mission Society.

ERIE BONDS FOR EUROPE.

S. L. M. Barlow, according to the *Times*, affirms as correct the Wall street report that the Erie Railway Company is sending two millionaires of consolidated mortgage bonds to Europe for negotiation by Bischoffsheim, that double-tracking and other projects may be carried out.

WHALLEY RETURNS SATISFIED.

Mr. Whalley, a member of the British Parliament, who has been in this country in search of evidence for the Tichborne claimant, has sailed for England. He said his visit was satisfactory in all respects, and its object had been fully realized.

MOTTO, THE PADRONE.*

The examination into the case of Vincenzo Motto, the Italian padrone, was continued to-day and adjourned till Saturday. A boy aged eleven testified to even greater cruelties practiced upon him by Motto than were related by Joseph yesterday. A child aged seven shrank away with terror when asked to place his hand on Motto if it was with him he had lived, and was only prevailed upon to do so when accompanied by an officer.

The Deputy Marshal testified that in two houses in Cresby street he found a hundred and fifty children, in each room ten or twelve boys tied by their wrists with a cord, and a man in charge of every room. In some cases the children were marked by the padrones by branding on the cheek, lip or ear.

TO BE SOLD OUT.

The Sheriff has posted notice of the sale on Tuesday next of the furniture in the Comptroller's office, including pictures, in the Governor's room, City Hall, &c., to satisfy judgment for ten thousand dollars obtained against the city by Judge Fowler.

MISSING.

J. P. Sheppard, agent of the West Shore and Chicago Railroad at Hoboken, has been missing since Saturday.

THE MODOC COURT MARTIAL.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says: The proceedings of the Military Commission to try the Modocs have been presented to the Secretary of War by Judge Advocate General Holt, he having completed his review, and, it is understood, approved the findings of the Court. They will be presented to the President to-morrow.

CAUSES OF MANCHESTER LOCK OUT—PITTSBURGH IRON CHEAPER THAN ENGLAND.

Iron merchants in this city attribute the lock out at Manchester, England, to the fact that the high price of English iron and the increased protection in this country have rendered the American market almost wholly independent of Great Britain. The importation of British iron to this country is very light, and confined to special products, such as Scotch pig. American iron is now sent to Canada, and even to California is now formerly obtained all their iron from England are now buying it in Pittsburgh and this city. An extensive dealer said that in making an estimate this week, in regard to eleven hundred tons of sheet iron, he found that it could be bought of American manufacturers at half a cent per pound less than the price of an inferior grade imported.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT LIE.

A special to the New York *Times*, dated Washington, August 21st, says: The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes your correspondent explicitly to deny all published statements regarding an alleged deficit in the Treasury. There is, and has been, no deficit of a dollar or a cent. The Secretary has no statement to make other than the official monthly statements which are responsible representations of the condition of the public finances.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A "Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry" has been organized in Boston, with John B. Bartlett Master, and Herbert Radcliffe Secretary. It is proposed to form Granges in all the grain ports on the Atlantic coast.

The six countrymen engaged in the riot Monday night, with the police of Nashville, were all captured at one o'clock yesterday morning, and held in bonds of $5,000 each for their appearance next Saturday. The negro and two policemen who were wounded are doing well, and will all likely recover.

The Philadelphia party left San Francisco for home yesterday morning. They expect to reach Philadelphia August 30th.

Great fires are raging in the woods of Isoco county, Michigan, near the villages of East Towas and Towas City. The latter place is in some danger.

The body of a floater that has laid on Kentucky shore opposite Cairo since last Saturday, was examined and buried yesterday by a party from there. It was a white man, who had nothing with him to lead to identification.

The storm of Wednesday night carried away the feeder of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, together with a part of the Delaware Company's bridge, at Wilmington, Del., stopping all traffic for the present.

The President and party arrived at Saratoga Wednesday night, and yesterday received five thousand people in Congress Hall. He left for New York last night.

The steamships Aragon, from Bristol, Caledonia, from Glasgow, and Holsatia, from Hamburg, have arrived in New York.

Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been removed. No successor has yet been named.

R. J. Andrews, of Toronto, the alleged notorious abolitionist, has fled the city.

Sixty more Mennonites arrived at New York yesterday by the steamer Holsatia, and will follow those who left for Minnesota some days ago.

The yachts of the New York club sailed a race yesterday for the Bennett challenge cup, from Fort Adams, around Block Island buoy and back. Madeline won in three hours and sixteen minutes, Madgie being three minutes behind her.

A dispatch from Halifax says: There is much disappointment in aquatic circles over the announcement that the Brown-Biglin scull race, which was arranged for the 28th inst., was off, on account of Biglin declining to row. Brown's friends are in hopes that the match may yet be arranged.

POLITICAL.

State

The Mifflin county Republican Convention met on Monday, 18th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Senator, A. F. Gibboney, with power to choose his own conferees; Assembly, J. Beatty Henry; Treasurer, Jesse Mendenhall; Commissioner, three years, Henry L. Close; Commissioner, one year, M. F. H. Kinsel; Director of Poor, Andrew Spangle; Jury Commissioner, Joseph Strode; Auditor, W. L. Owens. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State and National administrations and platforms, and the nominations of the recent State Convention. The County Committee was reorganized by the election of G. R. Frysinger as chairman.

The Democracy of Lancaster met in Convention on Wednesday, and selected Messrs. S. S. Detweiler, John S. Huber, W. H. Eagle and W. P. Brinton as Delegates to the State Convention. The following county ticket was nominated: Associate Judge, Robert P. Spencer; Assembly, T. J. Albright, Robert P. McIlvaine and Jacob L. Steinmetz; Recorder, Martin B. Weidler; Treasurer, John Kob; County Commissioner, Emanuel B. Keller; Prison Keeper, H. S. Kerns; Prison Inspectors, Charles Pusey, William H. Miller; Solicitor, Abram Shank; Auditor, Daniel Erb.

The Northumberland Republican County Convention met at Northumberland on Tuesday, and nominated Col. John McCleery, of Milton, for State Senator, with the privilege of selecting his own conferees.

The following nominations were made by the Democratic County Convention of Huntingdon, held August 19, 1873: Assembly, H. J. McAteer; Treasurer, O. E. McNeil; County Commissioner, N. K. Covert; Director of Poor, Gilbert Hornig; Jury Commissioner, Samuel Brooks; Delegate to State Convention, Dr. James Bigelow. (Instructed to vote for Edward Parks, Esq., for State Treasurer.)

The Democracy of Snyder county, on Monday last, nominated the following ticket: Senate, Hon. A. H. Dill, Union county; Assembly, Daniel Darr, Perry; Associate Judge, Daniel S. Boyer, Esq., Washington; Prothonotary, John M. Dauberman, Esq., Jackson; Commissioner, Moses Krebs, West Beaver; Jury Commissioner, Uriah P. Weiser, Chairman; Treasurer, H. Ulrich, Selinsgrove; Auditor, William A. Glass, Washington.

The Democrats of Juniata county on Monday placed in nomination the following ticket: State Senator, Dr. J. M. Crawford; Assembly, Jerome Herrick; Sheriff, W. H. Krouse; Register and Recorder, John T. Mellin; Treasurer, Samuel Showers; County Commissioner, Alex. Crozier; Jury Commissioner, David Partner; Auditor, John Fitzgerald; Coroner, Joseph Middagh.

The Luzerne Democratic County Convention elected Hon. Hendrick B. Wright Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and also four Representative delegates. A resolution condemning the back-pay steal was unanimously adopted.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, in Wilkesbarre on the 18th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we declare our unfaltering adherence to the Republican party, and regard it as the true exponent of the highest progressive sentiment of the day, and that we indorse it as the best qualified instrument to secure to all Americans the complete existence of their constitutional and natural rights; that we indorse its conduct, and are satisfied with its mighty achievements, which are numbered as the great feature of this remarkable age of progress.

Resolved, That, in full belief that this party is the unconquering party, we look to its conventions for full reliance upon it, and feel justified in calling upon all loyal men to uphold it as the grand advance of freedom's army.

Resolved, That in President Grant, the representative head of the Republican party, we find a friend in time as he is a soldier brave, and a patriot impartial, one that he stands pledged to use his influence to secure a national civil rights bill, and that we petition Congress to enact the same at its next session.

Resolved, That while we do so, we thank the people and heroic efforts of the Fusionists of Louisiana to obtain recognition by Congress more fraudulently returned candidates, or in their efforts to have a new election ordered, we hail the administration of Wm. P. Kellogg as the constitutional choice of this State legalized by the courts, acknowledged by the Presidential functionary, by public sentiment, and acquiesced in by the people.

Resolved, That we tender to the intelligent, generous and warm-hearted people of this country, North and South, those noble adopted sons of Louisiana, Vice-General Longstreet, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Burbor, Hon. J. H. Ingraham and Hon. J. H. Byrd, whose able and eloquent words will be in every county, governed by law, and convincing expositions of the real merits of the question involved in the Kellogg-McHenry controversy, and will command the warmest thanks of the votaries of freedom and equal rights.

General.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

DALLAS, August 21.—The Republican State Convention made the following nominations: Governor, E. J. Davis; Lieutenant Governor, P. H. Taylor; Comptroller, J. W. Thomas; Treasurer, A. T. Moore; Land Commissioner, Jacob Kuchler; Superintendent of Education, A. B. Norton. The ticket is considered a fair one. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

California elects a Legislature on Wednesday, September 3.

Mayors, Governor, Legislature, &c., on Monday, September 8.

General Robert Lowry declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

There's a rise in the price of fresh salt, the demand for the article by the Democrats being very great. They want it to sprinkle on the tails of the Grangers, migratory birds, whom they are trying desperately hard to catch.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Chicago *Times* gives two reasons why the Democratic party will not succeed. 1. It cannot. 2. It ought not. The first reason renders the second superfluous. But a little redundancy is excusable in demonstrating an important fact.

Here is one of the gems that sparkle in the September, 1863, speech of William Allen: "These abolitionists say slavery is the cause of the war. I say it is not. They say slavery ought to be exterminated. I say it ought not." Perhaps this modern Cincinnatus is of this opinion still.

The Republican leaders in Cincinnati are strenuously urging Judge Stanley Matthews of that city for the Chief Justiceship. Judge Matthews is said, with much strength, to favor President Grant ever since he wrote a letter last year bolting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, of which body he was temporary chairman.

Another signal proof has been afforded that Democratic principles are now and forever one and the same. At the late Allen ratification meeting in Butler county, the Hon. L. D. Campbell defended the salary grab, and the Hon. S. F. Carey denounced it. Both are good Democrats in regular standing.

The Detroit *Post* thinks "The Republicans of Pennsylvania enter upon their State campaign with excellent spirit, and confident of another handsome victory in October. The platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican Convention is, in the main, an excellent one, and nearly every plank in it will be approved by the Republicans all over the country."

This platform, which comes all the way from the Hawkeye State, is brief and to the point:

Whereas, We believe that when a man steals he is a thief; and

Whereas, A majority of the politicians of *both parties* steal; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we are tired of being plundered.

Resolved, That it is a good time for thieves to stand from under.

An Iowa granger says: "We do not desire our particular class legislated for in detriment to others, but only ask equality and justice; a grand principle for which the Republican party has guided this nation through a bloody period of its history to maintain. We believe it will prove itself just as true to the task it has assumed for the future as it has been in the past, and consequently are not prepared to act with the present new-born party, whose existence gives such promise to be ephemeral and corrupt."

The Salem *Gazette* thus comments on the letter of General Butler: "Give you a reason on compulsion? If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion." "Fallstaff was right, and General Butler would have done well to follow the example of the illustrious hero, 'To give a reason is to 'show your hand.' The general should have let all these idle words of calumny whistle by, while he stood fast in his integrity. If any one should doubt the purity of his motive, let his record be his vindication before a gainsaying world. To give reasons is to become a common mortal, and submit to be judged out of his fellows. But General Butler has given his reasons."

The coming political campaign in this State will be known as the "historical campaign;" not that it will make history, but it is likely to teach it. Those who knew little or nothing of the United States Bank affair, the Oregon question, the Texas difficulty, and the other important questions of a past generation, will be likely to know all they want, and much more, about them in connection with the nomination of "Bill Allen." The Cincinnati papers are discussing those lively matters with the zeal and heat of antiquarians over a rusty coin, or editors of Shakspeare about a misplaced comma.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The St. Paul *Press* remarks concerning the Liberal Republicans: "It is safe to say that three-fourths of these Republicans who, with honest intentions, left their father's house last fall and lived riotously and spent their substance for a few months with the Democracy, have come back to where they started and have been joyfully welcomed. Those who have returned have brought with them a varied knowledge of the Gentile nations with whom they consorted—their customs, their vices and their husks. They have also brought into the Republican party those desires for reform, for economy, which were so violent as to cause their temporary and mistaken desertion. We know that their influence will be felt for good, and we are sure that their bitter experience in foreign lands will be of incalculable benefit to their party."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Texas Republican Convention.

Good Resolutions and Candidates.

Treaty With the Crow Indians

Six Million Acres of Land Acquired.

Gen. Butler's Defeat Assured.

The Modocs to be Executed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1873.

Private information from Dallas, Texas, respecting the renomination of Davis as the Republican candidate for Governor, represents a vastly more harmonious state of affairs than was anticipated after the personal and factional fights that were indulged in in an effort to defeat him. At one time there were grave doubts as to the possibility of restoring order and union. It seems, however, that wiser counsels have prevailed and those who were defeated in securing their personal choice for a candidate are coming around, declaring that they must support the principles of the party. The resolutions adopted by the Convention, as far as they relate to national issues, are heartily approved here.

Bennet's Crow Treaty.

The recent treaty arranged by Mr. Bennet Com missioner on the part of the United States, and the Crow tribe of Indians of Montana, by which the latter consented to exchange their present reservation on the headwaters of the Yellow stone for a new one on the Missouri river at the confluence of the Mussel Shell, is a measure of the greatest importance. The present reservation is surrounded by whites anxious to crowd in, as it covers a valuable mining region. The new one affords fine hunting, and therefore, for the purposes of the indians, is more desirable. The treaty extinguishes the Indian title to over six million acres of land on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and hence, under their grant from Congress, will confer upon that proposed trans-continental route a belt of land forty miles wide for a distance of five hundred and fifty miles along the valley of the Yellowstone.

Back Pay Butler.

Ben. Butler's defence of the Congressional back pay seems to have proven the last hair on the back of the Massachusetts camel. Dispatches from the scene of the Essex statesman's political manœuvres, state that his defence is now certain and attributable to the turn in the tide of popular fave which has brought by his back pay views.

The Modoc Sentence.

It is stated upon good authority that the executive is averse to sentence against the Modocs, as passed by the military court, will be strictly carried out.

Alterations in Government Printing Office.

The Government Printing Office under the direction of Mr. Clapp, Congressional Printer, is undergoing many alterations in the way of transfer to it of the publications of the debates of Congress from the hands of the late contractors. Suitable accommodations for reporters, printers and proof readers, have been partitioned off in the upper story of the printing office, and will be known as the *Congressional Record* office. The main composing room will contain the largest number so that the maximum force of printers that may be employed, will be one hundred. The regular working force, however, will be sixty printers. The additional rooms of which them will be put on when there is a rush of work. The office will be so arranged that when work is slack the *Record* printers can be put on document matter, so that it will be done to the government, as many of the men will be paid regular salaries on certain standards of capacity and skill. A book-binding room will be in charge. It is the intention to have the *Record* at the residence of every Senator and Representative by eight o'clock in the morning.

As the proceedings and debates of Congress will in the future be printed under government direction it will be interesting to give a brief review of their earlier publication under private contract. The *Congressional Globe*, for thirty-four years the official organ of Congress, was founded under the auspices of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and J. C. Rives. All that time the debates of Congress were published in the *National Intelligencer*, under the management of Gales & Seaton. That journal had printed them from its establishment in 1800. In order to complete the proceedings of the legislative branch of the government the proprietors of the *Intelligencer* published the *Annals of Congress* compiled from *Peuna's United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, from 1789 to 1799, where they were taken up by the *Daily National Intelligencer* from 1800 to 1824, making 42 volumes, and continued in *Gales and Seaton's Register of the Debates in Congress* from 1824 to 1837, making 29 volumes. In 1833 the *Congressional Globe*, under Democratic influences, set out in opposition. At first the price was fixed at but $1 a session. For a few years the debates were thus duplicated, but in 1838 the Democratic rival gained the day, and from that year up to its discontinuance in 1872, comprising about 107 volumes, the *Congressional Globe* maintained its official relations with Congress. Until 1850 the debates were published in an abridged form, only the more important speeches being given in full. Since that year every word uttered on the floor of either House of Congress has been carefully reported by a corps of experienced stenographers. The debates were published in the *Congressional Globe*, under a contract with the proprietors. Prior to 1865 it was customary to furnish every new member entering Congress with a complete set of the *Globe*. In that year this lavish and profligate expenditure was abandoned. The contract with the proprietors of the *Congressional Globe* having expired with the Forty-second Congress, the publication of the proceedings and debates was transferred to the government press under the direction of the Congressional Printer, and made their first appearance in the *Congressional Record*, containing the proceedings and debates of the special session of the Senate of the United States, Forty-third Congress, March 4—20, 1873.

Correspondents and the Back Pay.

Ben Butler, in his defense of back pay, made quite a feature of the faithlessness of newspaper correspondents, clerks of committees, in first having favored the back pay; and, having drawn it, and third, having ever since abused members of Congress who did the same thing. It may be interesting to know what newspapers have correspondents clerks of committees, and to some of whom the indignant statesman of the old Bay State probably alludes. The official register of the members, officers and employees of Congress for the third session of the Forty-second Congress, shows the following:

Chief Washington correspondent New York *Times*, clerk of House Committee on Pacific Railroads; correspondent New York *Times*, Hartford *Courant*, Providence *Journal*, and Worcester *Spy*, same committee in the Senate; correspondent Cincinnati *Commercial* and New York *Tribune*, House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; Philadelphia *Press* and Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, House Railways and Canals; Philadelphia *Inquirer*, House Expenditures; Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Evening Star*, House Naval Affairs; New York *Independent*, House Elections; *Ohio State Journal*, House Commerce; Delaware, Ohio, *Gazette*, House Printing; New York Associated Press, Senate Library; New York *Advertiser*, Senate Agriculture; Lawrence, Kansas, *Journal*, Senate Commerce; Norwalk *Gazette*, Senate Patents, and Boston *Journal*, Senate Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1873.

ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS BRIDGE.

A board of engineer officers has been appointed by the Secretary of War, to meet at St. Louis on the 2d of September, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge, and report whether the bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular, ordering that in all cases where an officer recommends advertising of any official matter, he suggest only the names of newspapers that, from their location or circumstances, are apt to do the greatest service to the Department.

ORIENTAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

London advices by mail state that the Oriental Topographical Corp of New York during their recent explorations in Palestine, inaugurated a system of forest tree planting among the people, which proposes to assist in the setting out of several hundred thousand trees annually. George May Powell, of the expedition, in order to prove that pedestrianism is practical for geological and botanical surveys in that climate, made a journey from Jerusalem, *via* Nazareth and Mount Carmel, to Mount Lebanon on foot, in midsummer, in twenty-four hours less than the usual horseback time. Mr. Powell was in better health at the end than at the beginning of the journey. American property arrived from Holy Land state that Keamil Pasha, the new Governor of Palestine, is a progressive man and speaks several foreign languages.

A NEW CONSUL GENERAL.

The President has recognized Charles W. Riley as Consul General of the Orange free State in the United States.

A COMET DISCOVERED.

The Smithsonian Institution received a telegram to-day, from M. Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, stating that a comet had been discovered by M. Barelli, at Marsailles, seven hours and twenty-seven minutes north right ascension, 38 degrees and 45 minutes south declination, with rapid motion.

FROM MAYVILLE, N. Y.

The Trip Thither — Derricks — Beautiful Scenery—The Town and the Lake—The Methodist Camp Meeting—Seventy-seven Ministers Present.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 18, 1873.

While smoothly gliding along in the elegant palace car of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, reading the morning's COMMERCIAL, one is constantly interrupted by the attention being so very frequently drawn aside by the exceeding beauty of the picturesque scenery along its route—a beauty which not even the deformity of the many unsightly "derricks"—not to name the *Derrick* which flourishes in printer's ink—could wholly destroy. An interesting and pleasant interruption was also caused by the necessity of partaking of the very excellent and abundant dinner prepared by "mine host" of Scrubgrass Station. Our route lay along Oil Creek valley, passing through the famed region, the sources of so much wealth and beggary, and over which now the dark mists of coming disaster and suffering seem gathering. Near Sherman, in "York State," we crop the summit of the high lands between the Allegheny valley and Lake Erie, and slightly descending thence, at length reach Mayville, the county seat of Chautauqua county, on the shores of the lake of the same name. Everything along the route indicated careful management of the road, and certainly, if the easy gliding motion of the coaches is any indication, the road must be in excellent condition. A little animus or spite may often find occasions for outcry where others do not at all see them; and may do damage through the mere imagination of the people, which only more accurate knowledge can repair or again prevent occurring. The hotel at Mayville is crowded with visitors, who swarm out upon its porches to greet the comers on the train, or to amuse themselves with the sights. And there certainly can be no more pleasant place for "summering" than the gently undulating slopes which are seen all along the shores of this beautiful of American lakes, said to be the highest navigated water upon the globe with but one or two exceptions. Stretching its blue waters along this indentation of the earth's surface from Mayville to Jamestown, a distance of twenty-one miles, its width varying from three miles to less than one, its features are ever affording new views of surpassing and quiet loveliness. It is the perfect type of enchanting rest. In a few years it will be doubtless dotted with villas and places of summer resort and pleasure, and the white sails will be fairy-like form of the fancy yacht will cover its waters and disturb by frequent presence and movement the finny tribes which now sport so careless of man.

Mayville, from Mayville down the lake, an encampment of volunteers had been established, and the "military" of Titusville and others, perhaps, were having a good time of it there. A little nearer to the town, at Fairpoint, four miles away, in plain sight, the Methodists were holding a camp meeting. With their accustomed energy and foresight, these people had purchased a beautiful lakeship of the Presiding Elder of Fredonia District, had formed an association, and for ten thousand dollars purchased fifteen acres of ground, admirably adapted to their purposes. Lots were laid out and extensive preparations were made for a permanent camp ground, and last year, when the first meeting was held with gratifying success. The enterprise has gone forward, the grounds being greatly improved, and numerous beautiful cottages have been erected, ranging from three to fourteen hundred dollars. Many others are projected, and it is now definitely fixed that the great Methodist Sunday School Institute is to hold its session on this ground a year hence, the place having been selected for the purpose by Dr. J. H. Vincent, the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union. Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, Ohio, with his wonted liberality, has volunteered to erect a tabernacle which will cost one thousand dollars to survey and put the grounds in complete order, so that a rare treat, both natural and mental, may be expected by those who shall be favored with a visit to this delightful spot.

Thus far the season has been unpropitious. The rains have descended too frequently and too copiously for comfort, so that the encampment, as many of the men will be paid regular salaries on certain standards of capacity and skill, is less numerous than will be in days. It is the intention to have the *Record* at the residence of every Senator and Representative by eight o'clock in the morning.

As the proceedings and debates of Congress will in the future be printed under government direction it will be interesting to give a brief review of their earlier publication under private contract. The *Congressional Globe*, for thirty-four years the official organ of Congress, was founded under the auspices of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and J. C. Rives. All that time the debates of Congress were published in the *National Intelligencer*, under the management of Gales & Seaton. That journal had printed them from its establishment in 1800. In order to complete the proceedings of the legislative branch of the government the proprietors of the *Intelligencer* published the *Annals of Congress* compiled from *Peuna's United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, from 1789 to 1799, where they were taken up by the *Daily National Intelligencer* from 1800 to 1824, making 42 volumes, and continued in *Gales and Seaton's Register of the Debates in Congress* from 1824 to 1837, making 29 volumes. In 1833 the *Congressional Globe*, under Democratic influences, set out in opposition. At first the price was fixed at but $1 a session. For a few years the debates were thus duplicated, but in 1838 the Democratic rival gained the day, and from that year up to its discontinuance in 1872, comprising about 107 volumes, the *Congressional Globe* maintained its official relations with Congress. Until 1850 the debates were published in an abridged form, only the more important speeches being given in full. Since that year every word uttered on the floor of either House of Congress has been carefully reported by a corps of experienced stenographers. The debates were published in the *Congressional Globe*, under a contract with the proprietors. Prior to 1865 it was customary to furnish every new member entering Congress with a complete set of the *Globe*. In that year this lavish and profligate expenditure was abandoned. The contract with the proprietors of the *Congressional Globe* having expired with the Forty-second Congress, the publication of the proceedings and debates was transferred to the government press under the direction of the Congressional Printer, and made their first appearance in the *Congressional Record*, containing the proceedings and debates of the special session of the Senate of the United States, Forty-third Congress, March 4—20, 1873.

Correspondents and the Back Pay.

Ben Butler, in his defense of back pay, made quite a feature of the faithlessness of newspaper correspondents, clerks of committees, in first having favored the back pay; and, having drawn it, and third, having ever since abused members of Congress who did the same thing. It may be interesting to know what newspapers have correspondents clerks of committees, and to some of whom the indignant statesman of the old Bay State probably alludes. The official register of the members, officers and employees of Congress for the third session of the Forty-second Congress, shows the following:

Chief Washington correspondent New York *Times*, clerk of House Committee on Pacific Railroads; correspondent New York *Times*, Hartford *Courant*, Providence *Journal*, and Worcester *Spy*, same committee in the Senate; correspondent Cincinnati *Commercial* and New York *Tribune*, House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; Philadelphia *Press* and Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, House Railways and Canals; Philadelphia *Inquirer*, House Expenditures; Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Evening Star*, House Naval Affairs; New York *Independent*, House Elections; *Ohio State Journal*, House Commerce; Delaware, Ohio, *Gazette*, House Printing; New York Associated Press, Senate Library; New York *Advertiser*, Senate Agriculture; Lawrence, Kansas, *Journal*, Senate Commerce; Norwalk *Gazette*, Senate Patents, and Boston *Journal*, Senate Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1873.

ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS BRIDGE.

A board of engineer officers has been appointed by the Secretary of War, to meet at St. Louis on the 2d of September, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge, and report whether the bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular, ordering that in all cases where an officer recommends advertising of any official matter, he suggest only the names of newspapers that, from their location or circumstances, are apt to do the greatest service to the Department.

ORIENTAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

London advices by mail state that the Oriental Topographical Corp of New York during their recent explorations in Palestine, inaugurated a system of forest tree planting among the people, which proposes to assist in the setting out of several hundred thousand trees annually. George May Powell, of the expedition, in order to prove that pedestrianism is practical for geological and botanical surveys in that climate, made a journey from Jerusalem, *via* Nazareth and Mount Carmel, to Mount Lebanon on foot, in midsummer, in twenty-four hours less than the usual horseback time. Mr. Powell was in better health at the end than at the beginning of the journey. American property arrived from Holy Land state that Keamil Pasha, the new Governor of Palestine, is a progressive man and speaks several foreign languages.

A NEW CONSUL GENERAL.

The President has recognized Charles W. Riley as Consul General of the Orange free State in the United States.

A COMET DISCOVERED.

The Smithsonian Institution received a telegram to-day, from M. Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, stating that a comet had been discovered by M. Barelli, at Marsailles, seven hours and twenty-seven minutes north right ascension, 38 degrees and 45 minutes south declination, with rapid motion.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS—TRIAL OF ENRITAS.

MADRID, August 21.—Espartero has advised the Madrid government to appoint General Manuel Concha to the chief command in the northern provinces bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and Gen. Morines to the command of the navy.

The Cortes, by a vote of 66 to 63, has consented to the trial by civil tribunals of Benitas, one of the members who participated in the Cantonal insurrection.

STRENGTH OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, August 21.—A special dispatch says the Carlist forces amount to twenty-five thousand men.

CARLIST PRISONERS TO REINFORCE THE SPANISH ARMY IN CUBA—NEW SERIES—GUARANTEE OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SUSPENDED.

MADRID, August 21.—The prisoners taken by the government forces in their encounters with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents, are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba. The total strength of the Carlist forces operating in the North is estimated at twenty-eight thousand of all arms. The government is actively progressing with the organization of new levies, amounting to eighty thousand men, to take the field against the rebels. A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles.

SIEGE OF BERGA RAISED—CARLISTS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

MADRID, August 21.—The Minister of War received dispatches announcing that a battle had taken place near Berga between the Republicans and Carlist insurrectionists, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former. After a desperate conflict the insurrectionists were utterly defeated, with a loss of ninety killed and three hundred wounded. Among the latter are Generals Sabalis and Tasisy. The siege of Berga has been raised, and the insurrectionists are in full retreat.

France.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, August 21.—The *Opinion Nationale* of to-day says that negotiations looking to a fusion of the Conservatives of the Assembly with the Legitimists in the interest of the Count De Chambord have suddenly come to an end, in consequence of differences upon the question of a national flag.

DUTIES ON GRAIN.

M. Bouilliérie, Minister of Commerce, has written a letter to M. Duval in which he says that differential duties upon grain imported into France in American and other foreign vessels will continue to be collected until 1st October next.

England.

CONCLUSION OF A LONG SPEECH.

LONDON, August 21.—Kevealy, leading counsel for defendants in the trial of the Tichborne claimant, concluded his address to the jury to-day. Kevealy commenced to speak on the 22d of July, and has occupied the attention of the Court every day since, with the exception of the usual adjournment from Saturday to Monday, and from the 31st of July to the 5th of August, in consequence of the illness of a Judge.

Italy.

BANDITTI STAMPED OUT.

ROME, August 21.—The government has received intelligence of the destruction of a noted band of robbers who have for a long time operated in the vicinity of Salerno. Six of the brigands were killed and the rest captured.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LISBON, August 21.—The work of laying the cable from this point to Rio Janiero was commenced this morning.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—The steamships Castalia and Great Western from New York, and Australia from Baltimore arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 21, 11 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾. American Securities—5 208 of '65, 95¾; 10 65, 96; 10 67, 96; new 5s, 91; Erie 47.

FRANKFORT, August 21.—5 208 of '62, 97¼.

PARIS, August 21.—Rentes 87 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—Cotton quiet at 6¾d for sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 24s 6d. Corn 29s 3d@29s 6d. Pork 66s 6d. Cheese 60s.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For New England, the Middle States and Lower Lake region falling barometer, rising temperature, light southeasterly to southwesterly winds, with partly cloudy or threatening weather, with light rain.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States increasing barometeric pressure, light easterly to southerly winds, continued low temperature and light rain on the coast. For the Ohio valley, Tennessee and westward to Kansas, light southeasterly to southwesterly winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region and thence westward to the Missouri valley, stationary to rising barometer, light, variable winds, gradually shifting to northerly and westerly, lower temperature and areas of light rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 21, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	74	S. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	75	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	72	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	80	E.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	71

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873.

JEFF. DAVIS says that he never saw a "reconstructed woman," but his captors once saw a man who tried to escape arrest by having himself "reconstructed" as a woman.

THE New York *World* published the "ten million deficit in the Treasury" story, a day or two ago, in the form of a special Washington telegram, now pronounces it a "scandalous fiction, telegraphed through misapprehension, published through a midnight inadvertence." The correction is honorable to it; but why does it keep the father of lies for its Washington correspondent?

THE Governor has appointed Dr. JOHN CLEAVER, of Harrisburg, Dr. WILLIAM CORSON, of Norristown, and Gen. JOHN A. BEAVER, of Bellefonte, Commissioners to select a site for the new Insane Hospital for the Northwest. They will meet at Harrisburg, September 4, and will probably proceed to the task of viewing the various sites that may be proposed about the 20th of that month.

THE free trade journals of New York are at loggerheads about the meaning of a "free trade" or "revenue" tariff. The New York *World* thinks it means a uniform rate of duty on everything but raw materials, the latter to be free, while the New York *Bulletin* insists that free trade means the total abolition of Custom Houses and duties. Settle it among yourselves, gentlemen; in the meantime, the old tariff continues, and if it is never repealed until the free trade men agree as to what free trade means, it will never be repealed at all.

ANOTHER of the industriously circulated falsehoods of the opposition is finally exposed in the denial of the Secretary of War that any documents are missing from the archives of the War Department. He has had a careful search made, and finds that the papers are all there. The report that important papers had been abstracted was one of those Washington City sensational lies in which some eastern papers are prone to indulge, and by which some people continue to be misled, notwithstanding the inherent improbability of the stories themselves. Why they are gotten up it would puzzle a philosopher to say; but if mendacity continues to rule, as heretofore, among newspaper correspondents there, the people will eventually learn to distrust whatever they may happen to say.

THE Baltimore *American* celebrated the completion of the one hundredth year of its existence on the 20th inst., by issuing, in addition to its regular form, *fac simile* of the first number, called the *Maryland Journal and the Baltimore Advertiser*, of date Friday, August 20, 1773, W. GODDARD, publisher; and a half sheet supplement containing a sketch of "Baltimore Town" at that date, and its history to the present time, with maps and illustrations. The growth of the *American* has kept pace with that of the city; and it may justly be said that it is now one of the best newspapers, as well as one of the most staunch supporters of Republican principles, in all this land. By the way, in an item of news published in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, a few days since, it was stated that there were but seven newspapers in the United States which had reached the age of one hundred years, and all of them published in New England. This was a mistake. The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* is in its one hundred and second year, and the Baltimore *American* has now entered upon its second century.

THE resumption of navigation on the Ohio river has heretofore been regarded as more of a dream than a possible future reality; but facts are constantly occurring that seem to point to the revival of river commerce as an event not far distant. The following from the Philadelphia *North American* is a favorable sign:

"At the West the project of rendering the Ohio river navigable throughout the entire length at all seasons, by means of store reservoirs, or slack water contrivances, or other constructions, is again in agitation. But millions of dollars are required for the work, and unless the navigation shall be free of tolls the river men will all oppose it, as, in fact, they should. To make it free it will be necessary that the work should be done and controlled permanently by the national government, to which we see no reasonable objection, while the great importance of the stream to many States offers a strong reason in favor of the improvement. Doubtless this would have been done long since, as the national government has spent millions to improve the navigation of streams of far less importance. But the railroads have unanimously opposed these improvements, and have been successful in transferring the bulk of the river trade to the land lines. Even so, however, the river traffic has still remained valuable, and ever since the war it has been recuperating steadily. If the river were made a free line of navigation with this improvement we are inclined to believe that its trade would increase again enormously. That this could be done without injury to the land lines has been shown in the restoration of the lake trade without in any way affecting the prosperity of the railways traversing the lake shores from east to west."

THE officials of the Chicago and Alton Road, it seems, did their best to conceal the details of the late horrid butchery on that road, and although, at Springfield, crowds of anxious people crowded the railroad office, after the accident, asking for the facts, the officials refused to telegraph for a list of the killed and wounded, or to give any information about the affair. This is a very short-sighted policy, and goes to prove, what we hinted yesterday, that that road is managed by men totally incompetent for their places.

The safest plan for railroad companies, when disasters happen, is to give prompt, full and reliable information of them to the public, as well as to interested inquirers. When the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—the forerunner of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road—first went into operation, it, like all new roads, met with frequent accidents; and the General Superintendent, SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., whenever such an accident occurred, invariably made out a full and detailed statement of all the facts, which he furnished to the press as soon as he was able to do so. He was a clear-headed, philosophical man, and he judged, rightly, that where thousands might anxiously be waiting to hear who was or was not hurt, in such cases, it was much better for the company to relieve their anxiety at once, than to let them worry and be deceived by the conflicting reports that invariably grow up when the truth is suppressed. No harm ever came to the road from this frankness; and the railroad officials who cannot see, at a glance, the wisdom of such a course, have evidently got into the wrong place.

RICH MEN'S WILLS.

The plan by which Mr. JOHN HOPKINS, the Baltimore millionaire, is preparing to dispose of his great wealth for the public benefit before his own death, seems to be nearly perfected. And a more magnificent display of generosity was probably never seen in any country. Some of the objects contemplated in Mr. HOPKINS's scheme are a university in the full and most comprehensive sense of the term; a free hospital for four hundred patients, complete in all its departments and appointments; a public park; and a home for colored orphans. As evidence of the perfection of the plan and of the patient consideration with which it has been devised, two or three details may suffice. Attached to the university will be an agricultural department, and in connection with the free hospital a hospital for convalescent patients will be established, where already delivered from their maladies they may fully recruit their strength before returning to their customary employments. That this is a most beneficent and necessary feature of the scheme will be conceded by all who know how frequently invalids in narrow circumstances, dismissed from hospitals as cured, are compelled prematurely to resume their ordinary work. Then, the park referred to will be connected with the hospital, forming a most valuable accessory for the promotion of its ends, by securing a healthful atmosphere and agreeable grounds for exercise. But perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the hospital is the training school for nurses to be established in connection with it. The nurses educated in the school are to be paid out of the trust funds of the hospital, and will be allowed to exercise their skill for the general public, as their services may be engaged, or needed. Of course it is intended that the hospital shall form part of the medical department of the University; and the large sum of money invested in the institution, and the good sense employed in its direction, warrant the trust that this hospital may ultimately compare favorably with those London and Paris establishments of the same class, which have so largely contributed to the training of eminent physicians and surgeons.

The author of these liberal provisions is still alive, and though the scheme will not be fully realized until after his death, he enjoys a reasonable prospect of seeing it so nearly complete as to leave no room for doubt as to the consummation of his will. No part of the funds will be wasted in determining how the balance shall be expended, and no time will be wasted in doubt or deliberation as to the probable wishes of the testator in any case. The founder, a consummate master of business and affairs having while in full trade his bequests known, will be able fully to regulate their application.

Within the last few years many instances have indicated a tendency among wealthy public benefactors to follow the example set by the late Mr. PEABODY in distributing his wealth before death. Still more noticeable, however, is the tendency apparent in different parts of the United States which prompts men of large fortunes still in the full vigor of life, and with the chances of many years yet before them, to make the community a sharer in their possessions. In fact, the practice is one of the happy outgrowths of republican institutions. While in a monarchy the King is the fountain of honor and the most cherished result of riches is their power of purchasing the right of admission to the limited circle which forms the royal court, and of maintaining the stately life appropriate to such high society; in a republic the people are the fountain of honor, and to become the benefactor and the beloved or admired of the people is recognized as a legitimate and worthy object cheaply and honorably gained by the outlay of money. In the democracies and republics of old times the object was sometime obtained by erecting costly temples or monuments or aquaducts or other public edifices, or by furnishing the multitude with bread for nothing or below the market price for a time, or by providing splendid games for the popular amusement, or by exhibiting gladiatorial contests, in which human beings were "butchered to make a Roman holiday." But in those old republics the men who thus sought popular favor usually desired lucrative appointments in which they hoped to reimburse themselves many times over for their outlay. In the Christian republic of this country, those who devote their money to the good of the community ordinarily neither seek nor wish for other reward than the consciousness of having wisely exercised liberality, and of having thus merited public recognition for public spirit. And the fact that so many American citizens are found thus nobly generous and Christianly ambitious is one of the most encouraging symptoms of our condition. It excites wonder and imitation in the old world, and goes far to neutralize many subjects of just reproach which lie at our door.

Though astonishingly developed already there is good reason to believe that, with the increase of wealth, this practice of giving money for public objects is destined to become ever more common in the Great Republic. Under any circumstances the gratitude and admiration of a mighty nation or even of an intelligent, self-respecting community form a noble stimulus and a splendid reward to a person of high and generous instincts, and the stimulus and the reward are all the more powerful in the absence of those hereditary social grades and decorative bawbles which enter as essential elements into the monarchical systems of Europe. Then, unaided by a law of primogeniture and entail, rich citizens will come ever more to recognize the uncertainty which attends the transmission of fortunes in the line of their families. Seeing how frequently the wealth accumulated by the father is wasted and scattered by the son or the grandson, an increasing number may be expected to discover that the safest investment they can make for the protection of their names is the endowment of an institution useful to the community. An increasing number may be expected to discover that, in general it is a serious disadvantage for children in this country, to inherit very large possessions from their parents. It is clear that wealth coming under the control of youth undisciplined by the toil and cares of its acquisition, in a majority of cases, weakens character and presents irresistible temptations to evil. Hence it will likely become the rule for American Crœsuses to place at least a portion of their riches beyond the reach of heirs, in a position to be secure from dissipation and to benefit successive generations, while handing down their memories as public benefactors. And doubtless those who thus dispose of a portion of their possessions are wise as regards both worlds.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

Liberality it is said consists less in giving profusely than in giving judiciously.

Boston's health authorities are banishing the gamblers from that city.

Detroit people are utilizing the tombstones of their old grave-yards for door-steps.

Owing to the wet spring, the meadows, both natural and artificial, in Oregon will yield more hay than for several years past.

Milwaukee's taxable property has increased two million dollars since the assessment of last year.

A vein of emery is reported to have been discovered near the top of the Buffalo range in Amherst county, Va.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway—a narrow-gauge road running south from Denver—is completed for 118 miles, to Pueblo, New Mexico. In 1872, its gross earnings were $274,421; and up to August 1, 1873, its gross earnings were $239,9.0.

The rainfall, at Philadelphia, for the first nineteen days of August, has been over ten inches.

The exports of produce from New York for the week ending August 19, amounted to $5,258,199, mixed values, which is a decrease from last week of $18,624. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were $8,906,951, and for 1871, $4,729,437. The total exports since January 1, this year, are $178,627,194, against $142,49.,449 last year and $149,-975,914 in 1871.

Dullness still reigns supreme in the book publishing trade, and few signs of fall activity have as yet begun to appear.

The members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Liege have been invited to meet in the United States in 1876.

A five thousand dollar libel suit against a country paper in Illinois has been settled by the payment of fifteen dollars.

The hull of the British ship Confidence, the flag ship in the battle of Lake Champlain, is being raised from the bottom of Plattsburg Bay.

A sportive sturgeon leaped into a boat in the Savannah river, knocked down one of the crew, sprained the ankle of another, and then calmly floated off from the boat, which he had completely filled with water.

A mammoth toadstool, three feet seven inches in circumference, and weighing seven and a quarter pounds, was recently exhibited in Rochester.

A Western gentleman smokes a cigar while milking his cows, and the other night, absorbed in thought, he lowered his head, the lighted end of the cigar touched the cow's flank, and away the milker went across the alley as though kicked by an army mule.

The purchase of Old Zion church property, West Baltimore and Gilmore streets, Baltimore, by the congregation of All Saints' Episcopal church, was consummated on Monday by the payment of the purchase-money, $6 000. Workmen are already making the necessary alterations. It is expected that the opening services will be held on the first Sunday in October.

In England, before an insurance company can legally pay a loss, proof must be furnished that the origin of fire was accidental or at least without design. This is the kind of law needed in this country, and following it up, may properly come a law defining criminal or reprehensible carelessness. Given these two laws, and insurance companies will fight incendiaries and morally-hazardous insurants at a much shorter range than now.

The Chicago *Times* communicates to its readers the alarming ravages of cholera in that city in a long article, with the following *Sensational Superlatives*, of which we have only room for a few: "The Asiatic Fiend—Undeniable Cases of Genuine Cholera in the City—Its Ravages Mainly Confined to a Certain Portion of the South Side—The Unimpeachable Testimony of Physicians upon the Subject—You Must not be Alarmed, but You May be Prudent—Eschew the Festive Watermelon, and Beware of Pains Under Your Jacket—Be Sure to Let Bad Well Water Alone."

Where are all these new planets kept, and what is to be done with them? Every few days we hear of the capture of a hitherto unknown star, in right ascension so and so, and that is the last of them. We should like to know whether they are the private property of the discoverers, or whether they belong to the public, and are subject to colonizations and speculations in corner lots for future balloonatics.

About four tons of gold coin ($2,000,000) has been received at the Sub-Treasury, New York, from San Francisco by express. The precious freight was packed in twelve strong iron chests, each about two and a half feet in length by sixteen inches in breadth and depth. The gold consisted almost entirely of double eagles, and was put up in stout canvas bags, each containing $20,000. Each bag bore a seal affixed by the Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, and each of the chests had three combination locks, the explanations of which were forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer at New York in two instalments, one by mail and the other by express, so that if either fell into wrong hands it would afford no information.

A manufacturer in Saxony claims to have discovered a method by which certain alloys of aluminium may be advantageously used in the manufacture of their springs for clocks and watches. Hitherto the main difficulty in effecting this was that the rolling and drawing of the metal destroyed its elasticity, and it is in overcoming this obstacle that the novelty of the discovery consists. To effect this the wire or band, after it has been drawn or rolled to a proper size, is submitted to the action of a plane of peculiar construction, and afterward trimmed to the proper size by grinding. The superiority of these springs over those of steel consists in their being less likely to oxidize, free from the action of magnetism, and less brittle.

Mr. Daniel M. Lamb, of Strothoy, Canada, has discovered a new method of producing gum from the milkweed plant, or other plants of the asclepia family, and flax and other seeds, which consists of macerating and fermenting the substances, and then, by evaporation, reducing the resulting liquid to a thick, gummy mass. The gum thus obtained may be cheaply produced, and is alleged to have many of the valuable qualities of rubber. It is insoluble in water, may be vulcanized with sulphur, etc. The price of pure rubber is now very high, and the discovery of an economical substitute is a matter of the greatest importance in the arts.

A writer at Gloucester, Mass., says that the young ladies of that town to an unprejudiced observer, average better in beauty than the women of any other city. They dress in rare good taste, and have the most bewitching feet and ankles ever vouchsafed to mortal sight. Their pedals are not broader from the fact that they are passionately fond of bathing here. The suits worn are quite baggy and cumbrous looking, and one young sprig, who evidently thought he was creating a sensation, appeared in hip-tights before the assembled multitude. They were about eight inches in length. He had gaily deported himself but a few minutes, when a silver-starred policeman told him either to put on a twenty-five cent revenue stamp or leave the beach. The next day this misguided youth appeared in a variegated bedtick.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Relative Prosperity in England and the United States.

[From the New York Times.]

The iron trade leads the manufacturing industries in the United States. The whole amount of capital employed in its various processes is not very far from $200,000,000. The value of the raw material annually used by it amounts to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 of the same large figure, while the value of its products is not less than $320,000,000. About 130,000 operatives were employed by the trade in 1870, and a considerably larger number now. As by far the greatest proportion of these are heads of families, we get at the rate of five to a family, about 600,000 persons directly supported by this industry, to say nothing of the large additional number indirectly taken care of. About $70,000,000 was paid in wages to these operatives in 1870, and this amount must be considerably increased at present, owing to the advanced prosperity of the interest since that period.

The welfare of this branch of our industry, therefore, becomes a matter of national concern, especially when, as now, there is likely to be a marked change in its condition, owing to the altered position of things in Great Britain. Until recently she has not only deprived us of the markets of the world for our great manufacture, but has even undersold us in our own market, despite a very liberal protection to the iron trade. It should, however, in justice, be added that the demand, especially for railway purposes, has been so great for the last two or three years that the efforts of both countries have been unable to supply it with anything like promptness, and prices paid have been very remunerative. Now, however, the great and apparently permanent advance in coal, together with stiffer prices for labor, have altered the conditions of the trade not only in England but throughout the Continent, greatly to its disadvantage. We say "apparently permanent" advance in British coal, because the Parliamentary inquiry seemed to result in no other conclusion than the price was high, while proposing no remedy and holding out no hope for the return of moderate charges. The practical working of this condition of things is, that out of 2,100 puddling furnaces in the North of England more than 700—a third of the entire number—are out of blast and likely to remain so until coal lowers. The British iron trade for the month of July shows a great falling off from that in the same month in 1872, owing, as one of the trade journals remarks, "to the competition with America which has greatly injured the export trade." It is added that the exports to Canada, which have usually been large, have now ceased, owing to the fact that Canadians are buying their iron and heavy iron goods from the United States, at a lower rate than they can be at present obtained from England, owing, of course, to the advance in coal and labor.

Present prices, we ar further told, are as low as they can be, without working at a loss. We are informed that the commonest Welsh coke cannot be had under 30 shillings per ton at the ovens, or 46 shillings delivered at South Staffordshire, and as it takes one and a half tons of coke to smelt each ton of pig iron, the cost of fuel alone would be £3 9s., or about $17 50 for each ton of iron produced at the latter point. Now, it is very clear that on such a showing as this manufacturers cannot reduce prices permanently, and it seems more than probable that the recent reductions, caused mainly by slack demand, have also been made for the purpose of breaking down the American iron interest. It has partially succeeded in making trade dull just now over here, but the reaction can hardly be a permanent one. We are told by the New York *Financial Chronicle*, in reference to the English iron trade, that the large consumer in South Staffordshire has lately concluded a contract with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for 5,000 tons of finished iron, a portion of which has gone forward; that buyers of steel on American account are generally countermanding their orders, and that the exportation of chains and many other forms of manufacture to America has almost ceased, the bulk of American imports in this direction consisting of special kinds and forms of crude metal, which constitute the raw material for manufacturing industries here. It should be added that both the French and Belgian iron markets are also depressed.

Considering these facts, and the additional fact that our domestic production of iron is still 600,000 tons behind our own requirements, we must join the *Chronicle* in its expression of surprise that the National Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers should have resolved that the production of pig metal should be curtailed as far as possible, until a more favorable market. This looks to us very much like following the bad example of the anthracite coal men in curtailing production in order to get higher prices. Our iron men cannot afford to do this. Their policy is to seize the golden opportunity now afforded them by dear coal in England, and not be afraid of the result. The business should be expanded, not contracted, despite the temporary dullness, for reasons which we hope more fully to explain hereafter.

PERSONAL.

Colonel F. H. Noteware, Superintendent of Immigration, of Nebraska, is in Italy, arranging for the immigration to his State of a number of peasant farmers.

Mr. Montague Bernard, D. C. L., one of the Treaty of Washington Commissioners on the part of England, is likely to be appointed Baron of the Exchequer.

Concord, New Hampshire, is about to erect a statue to the memory of Hannah Dustin, one of its Old Colony times, for her bravery against the Indians.

Ah Sing, the Chinese overseer at North Adams, Mass., has been charging his followers $100 for rice which cost him $50, and fifty cents for mailing letters which didn't cost him anything. Ah Sing is civilizing remarkably fast.

Mr. (Mrs. Partington) and Mrs. B. P. Shillaber have just celebrated, by a family reunion, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Only two parties in Boston were present twenty-five years ago were present at the silver anniversary.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in addressing the Southern Historical Society, declared that they were cheated in the war, and not conquered. It is our impression that it is the gallows that has most to compain of in the matter of cheating, so far as he is concerned. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Barbour county, W. Va., has a giant named Harding, whose height is seven feet two inches.

The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks Longfellow's genius has faded. It says: "The man who can be could dip a little water from the sacred spring, but now the fountain flows no more for him. The wheezing of the pump alone is heard." Instead of the fire of poesy, we have only the dry hiccough of imperfect suction."

While a number of ladies were bathing from Cobb's Island, Va., recently, two of them got beyond their depths and were being carried away by the undertow, when Prof. A. H. Gill, of the Clinton Liberal Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., who was fortunately on the spot, swam out to their assistance and brought both safely to land.

A young man in Galveston, Texas, by birth a German of noble family, but who had gradually grown so poor as to have become a helper in the kitchen of an interior hotel, was recently convicted of stealing. He begged that he might be sent to the penitentiary, where he would be taught a trade by which he might earn his living, which was accordingly done.

Framingham, Mass., puts in a claim to distinction besides that of being the scene of a labor reform convention and Gen. Butler's Fourth of July oration. It has a citizen who has voted at seventy-two consecutive annual elections, and cast his ballot at seventeen presidential elections. It seems to have agreed with him, too, for he has just celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday, and is "in vigorous health, and looks hardly three score and ten."

Rev. Robert Collyer writes to the Chicago *Tribune* to defend the right of ministers to have self-respect and pay their way "one hundred cents on the dollar, like sinners," and wants the railroads to stand by their order refusing half fare passes to the clergy. He thinks ministers, if they are worth it, should be paid enough so that they can pay full prices for what they have to buy. If they are not worth it, they should take their chances with other cheap laborers.

Mr. Benjamin Peixotto, our Minister to Roumania, has written to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris to say that he had been recalled from his post at the desire of the Roumanian government, for misrepresenting its action in regard to the Jews in our government. Mr. Peixotto was away from Bucharest for seven months previous to July. Perhaps this absence justified the rumor.

Lady Ellenborough, who was recently reported to have died while accompanying her husband, an Arab chief, on a desert journey, is still alive and residing in Damascus. She is in good health, and thinks she will not depart from her monastery just for some time yet. She is now sixty-six years old, and it is forty-three years since she eloped from Lord Ellenborough with Prince Schwartzenburg.

Walt Whitman, who is living at Camden, N. J., with one of his brothers, in whose house their venerable and beloved mother recently died, says, in a letter to a friend, that he is well, and "I have had a long and dreary pull—this is now the seventh month—from a stroke of paralysis, behind which is obstinate cerebral hæmia, the foundation of many forms of ail. Over and over again I get a little better, only to fall back again or get worse. Now I am once more better, I feel to hope, on the way to recovery, in face and looks, I am just about the same as ever to casual observers, but I am not up and out of doors every day, I can walk only a few steps, with effort, and slowly."

The man who was finishing Dickens's "Edwin Drood," at Brattleboro, has suddenly disappeared, and no man knoweth his present whereabouts. He has probably gone to intervene in the great social war, and get more explicit directions about his appointed task. Our readers may not know that this fellow's name is Thomas Power James, and that he has been an erratic genius, very little to be depended on.

Mr. M. D. Conway, in his last letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following incident at the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's church, in London. The two distinguished men first alluded to are said to be Bostonians: "Just before the services, two distinguished Americans—one a former official and intimate friend of the late Daniel Webster—had been shown into a pew. Presently the pew opener came and requested that they would take a seat just behind, as 'a distinguished gentleman and lady had to be placed in the pew they occupied.' The two Americans at once complied, and beheld the gentleman and lady escorted to the vacated seats—both black as the ace of spades."

The Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring died on Monday at his residence, in New York, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, after a memorable pastorate of sixty-three years in the Brick Church. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., one of the chaplains of the Revolutionary army who accompanied Benedict Arnold in his attack on Quebec in 1775, and carried Aaron Burr, when wounded, on the field in his arms. He was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, on February 24, 1785. He was graduated for college in the grammar school of his native town, and also received instruction from a private tutor in the office of Chief Justice Parsons. He entered Yale College and delivered the valedictory oration at the close of his course in 1802, and hence he was one of the oldest graduates of that institution.

The Senior General and oldest soldier in the British Army is General Sir Alexander Forster Pitt-Gerald, Colonel of the Eighteenth or Royal Irish Regiment of Infantry. The date of his commission as ensign is the 29th of October, 1793, and he was promoted to the rank of full General in 1854. At the time of receiving his first commission he was only eight years old, his appointment being in conformity with a custom long since done away with, of giving the age of fifteen, he was a captain of seven and a half years' standing, and commanded a regiment during the latter part of the Peninsular war. His position as Colonel of a regiment of infantry is a sinecure, as he has no duties to perform, and probably never saw the colors of the regiment he commands. Old and distinguished officers are in this manner appointed Colonels of regiments, in order that they may draw the pay of such, and by that means increase their otherwise not very large incomes. They have nothing whatever to do with the regiments they nominally command, which are really under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

LIST OF PATENTS

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending August 21, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Manufacture of Manganese, Ferro-Manganese, and Spiegeleisen.—Ogden Barton, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed March 24, 1873.

Spark Arrester.—Michael Zech, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 17, 1873.

Reversible Knob-Latch.—Bartell Erbe, Pittsburgh. Appliton filed June 12, 1873.

Composition Filling for Painters.—Richard Sharp, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 14, 1873.

Gage Cock.—Harry J. Bailey, Pittsburgh, assignor to Bailey, Farrell & Co., same place. Application filed February 3, 1873.

Passenger Register.—Sylvester L. Cooper, Lewistown, assignor of two-thirds his right to John Lock and Robert N. Williams, same place. Application filed May 19, 1873.

Car-brake.—James Temple, Mooresberg, Assignor, by mesne assignments, to himself and Daniel J. Rote, same place. Application filed May 9, 1873.

Magazine for Stoves.—John R. Painter, Reading, assignor to Orr, Painter & Co. Application filed May 15, 1873.

Bee Hive.—David Latchaw, Barkeyville. Application filed November 6, 1872.

Spindle Rooster for Spinning Machines.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg. Application filed May 2, 1873.

Planting Machine.—John M. Bright and Elias Stanzl, Bernville. Application filed March 15, 1873.

Water Wheel.—Abraham N. Wolf, Allentown. Application filed June 17, 1873.

Feed-water Purge Albro, Columbus. Application filed March 18, 1873.

Sleeve of Patch for Stopping Leaks in Hose.—John F. Bellemere and Francis R. Fleer, Reading. Application filed July 7, 1873.

Skirt-Collar Fastener.—George W. Brientnall, Lancaster. Application filed August 8, 1873.

Apparatus for Sausage Stuffing and other Purposes.—James A. Moore, Bethlehem, assignor of one-half the right to Alfred C. Moore, same place. Application filed March 8, 1873.

Reed Organ.—John A. Smith, Erie. Application filed October 23, 1871.

Harvester.—J. H. Shireman, York.

Re-issue.

Spindle for Spinning Machines.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg. Patent No. 134,667, dated December 17, 1872. Application filed July 5, 1873.

OHIO.

Straw Cutter.—T. Webb, Elyria.

Milkstool Fork.—T. B. Way, Springfield.

Seeding Machine.—H. J. Stephens, Glenville.

Magazine Fire Arm.—J. Hofer, Newark.

Apparatus for Cleaning Grain.—G. B. Turner, Cuyahoga Falls.

Feed-Water Heater and Purifier.—S. J. Sadler and H. Volmar, Cleveland.

Grist Mill.—N. R. Miller, Canaan Center.

Sawing Machine.—P. M. Amirot, Oxford

Animal Pose.—J. Hopkins, Akron.

Corner Cow.—J. Burgy, Downtan Plan Point.

Shaft Bending Machine.—A. J. Fraser, Toledo.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Churn.—Essu Archer, Davisville. Application filed April 12, 1873.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 7th instant, reflecting the great cereal crop, says: "The receipts of wheat from the interior seem to be steadily increasing. In July we exported ten full cargoes of grain to the United Kingdom, and judging from present indications we will dispatch more than double that number in August. The shipping trade is now fairly active; at this writing there are upward of twenty vessels on the berth loading or under charter, and there is, besides, a very large fleet under charter to arrive within the next sixty days. Freight engagements for the moving of this season's crop to the United Kingdom run all the way from 45 up to 55s. some half-dozen ships now loading at the latter figure. At the present ruling rates for wheat farmers should be able to sell, to follow the market; yet at current prices of wheat and freight there is no margin of profit left to the exporter, and unless English markets improve during the closing months of the year, heavy losses will be entailed upon the shipper."

DEATH on the scaffold is not an agreeable subject of contemplation, even for murderers; but when it comes to shoving innocent persons out of existence by that summary process, the matter puts on a much more unsatisfactory aspect. At Lynn, Mass., the other day, one man was killed and two others seriously injured by falling seventy-eight feet from a badly constructed scaffold, and such casualties are altogether too frequent to be let off with the charitable verdict of accidental. If this thing goes on at this rate, the victims might as well kill somebody, and make a "drop" of it in the regular judicial way.

The Beginnings of Sickness.

Never trifle with what are called small ailments. A disorder easy of control at first, if neglected for a few weeks may become a mortal disease. Be especially careful not to let debility gain upon you, for it is the door through which all maladies enter the system. If you feel languid, inert, and to use a common expression, "as if there was no life left in you," resort at once to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That great vegetable tonic will supply the vitality you so urgently need. It is nerve food. By its tonic action the stomach is so invigorated that digestion becomes regular, easy, perfect; while mild, cathartic properties relieve the bowels from obstructions, and the alterative operation beneficially affects all the secretive organs. For the miseries of dyspepsia, and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this potent tonic is a certain and speedy balm.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid to depositors from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 per cent. Interest paid from November 1st to May 1st, 4 to 5 per cent. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, &c., furnished upon application.
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Iron City College
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.
Open day and night. Students may enter any time.
For Circulars or other information call at the College or address
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To be Opened on WEDNESDAY, September 17th next. Full and experienced Corps of Professors and Instructors. Providence made for a thorough liberal education. Degrees conferred upon completion of course. Partial course students received. Constantly enlarging facilities for the comfort, health and happiness of all. Over and over again I get a little better, only to fall back again or get worse. Now I am once more better, I feel to hope, on the way to recovery, in face and looks, I am just about the same as ever to casual observers, but I am not up and out of doors every day, I can walk only a few steps, with effort, and slowly."
For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following Board of Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, Robt. McKnight, J. K. Moorhead, President, &c., Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Wm. Thaw, Jr., Wilson McCandless, Jas. King, Major Frew, &c. &c.
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MILITARY ACADEMY,
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For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens on WEDNESDAY, September 10th.
The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings commodious and convenient.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classical and English languages, and in all the higher branches of study imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of pupils.
For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies.
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 8th.
Registers giving full information can be had at the Bookstores, or at the School after August 25th.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, formerly the Park, Mr. WALKER, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

The Beckwith Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the Shuttle, makes a Lock Stitch (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong. It makes the Stitch, sells the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. BECKWITH, the movement of which parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order and so often the cause of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling the same. Our Sewing Machine requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to play the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, will do.
No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 802½ Broadway, New York. MWF

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Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
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McNAUGHER & CO.,
Contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, Furnishing and Setting Curb Stones and Grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 NORTH DIAMOND STREET Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
Owing to ill health, MR. L. O. BALDWIN withdrew from our firm July 1st, 1873.
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO.
Philadelphia, July 30, 1873.

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S.
For a Few Days
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
Every Department
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW STOCK.
SPECIAL PRICES IN
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On most favorable terms.

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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At Par and Interest,

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We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

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These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 21 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other issues, are the best possible security, pay 6 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 21, 1873.

Trade reports of declining prices and a reduced production are not usually gratifying to contemplate. But when this report is made of the English iron market it means increased production at home and a decline of one of the largest items of our over-importation. Notwithstanding the decrease, the price of iron is sustained on account of the cost of production. The London *Times* says that "current shipping orders are virtually restricted to a few specialties for Australia and China and cotton tie hoops for India; from Canada and the United States, which should be large customers at this season, the demand is *nil*, and home requirements are below the average." The Sheffield papers report that "orders from the Continent are even more scarce than the demand from home and America has nearly forsaken."

Of the 2,100 puddling furnaces in the North of England, 700 are out of blast and likely to remain so.

The President of a leading English railway, in his report to the directors of his road, lately stated that he was ashamed to confess it, but it was the truth, that not a pound of the iron in use on their road was of English manufacture, use on their road was of English manufacture, the whole having been imported from Belgium.

So from every source the reports are encouraging for the future of our home iron market. We have still a large margin of importation to overcome before our production will equal our home consumption, but at the rate of increase in production which we have kept up for the past three or four years, we may expect by the taking of the next census to have entirely overcome that difference, and be then in a condition to export iron to Europe. *Then* we may talk of free trade with Great Britain, when we have accomplished the for which she so long labored, and by the very means which we are now using—a protective tariff.

There is nothing more certain than that America is to be the future supply depot for the rest of the world, if we can but be allowed to fully develope her resources by the help of a steady, unchanging protective tariff.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of governm entand State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening
1881	119¾
1862	116¾
1864	117
1865	118¾
1865, new	118¾
1867	119
1868	119¾
10-40s	115¾
New 5s	114¾
Gold	113¼
Currency 6s	122½
Tennessee, old	82½
Tennessees, new	82½
South Carolina, July	14½
North Carolinas, old	30
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	90

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 5 20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1867	118¾
United States 10-40s	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Funding	118¾

—The long looked for and and much talked of trade dollar has made its appearance. It does not differ perceptibly in size and form from the old silver dollar, but the design is different. On the obverse side, in the center, is the figure of an eagle with outspread wings, the talons grasping arrow and olive branch. Above the eagle is the legend "In United States." Sweeping around the upper surface is "United States of America." Beneath the eagle is ninety grains, 900 fine." Below are the words "Trade Dollar." The piece is milled the same as the old dollar. On the reverse is a figure of Commerce sitting on bales—backed by sheaves of grain. Her right hand extends an olive branch, the branch resting between the fourth and fifth stars in the three-quarters of a circle of thirteen stars. Her left hand grasps a scroll on which is inscribed "Liberty." Her feet rest on the shore, close to the waves of the ocean. Beneath the bales is the motto, "In God we trust." The date below is "1873."

—The following table shows the prices on railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Eq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 21, 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Atlantic Express	....	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver Express	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and R. I.	94¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref.	....	....	....	....	81¾
Chicago and N. W.	80¾	....	....	....	80¾
C., Pittsburg	....	....	....	....	....
Ft. Wayne	97	....	....	....	97
Wabash	69¾	....	....	....	69¾
Illinois Central	120½	....	....	....	120½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Rock Island	107¾	....	....	....	107¾
Chicago and Alton	....	....	111	....	....
Terre Haute and Alton	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joe	....	....	13¾	....	....
C. C. C. & I. C.	....	....	13¾	....	....

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—The markets rules firm and quiet, with few changes in the leading articles, the only important variation being in coffees. The demand for sugars and coffees continues quite brisk, the demand for the former being largely on the increase. We have to note an advance of 2 cents per pound on roasted coffee. The coffee roasters would have been justified in making it three cents instead of two, as the advance on green coffees is fully that amount. We look for still higher figures. The advance goes into effect to-morrow, when the price will be 30c ₰ lb. There has been a material advance in the price of raw sugars, and refined must necessarily go higher. Other articles remain as last quoted, and the reader is referred to our report of yesterday. Below we give the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	830	Apples, barrels	192
Cheese, box	20	Wheat, bush	964
Lard, bbls	2,437	Rye, bush	340
Butter, packages	25	Bacon, tierces	117
Potatoes, bush	1,200		

We omit our usual extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—The crude market was fair yesterday, but could not be termed active. Holders were demanding yesterday's prices, and were indifferent about selling unless buyers submitted to their demands. Below will be found the transactions that came under our notice.

Crude.

Dispatches received from the oil regions report the market firm. The following sales were made at

PETROLEUM CENTER.

10,000 bbls spot, Fairview.....$1 29
5,000 bbls spot, Union and Mutual Equity.....1 25

Certain deniers were asking $1 30. We heard of no sales above the figures we have named.

Refined.

The market was steady, dealers manifesting no inclination to give way. We report car load lots, f. o. b. at works, 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and hardly as firm. City $2 25@2 30; country $2 18@2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 21.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were somewhat dull firm, closing with a tendency to appreciate. On upper road the market closed firm at $1 30. City and Parker's closed at $1 20 for Fairview pipe, and $1 25 for Union and Mutual. The home refined market was 30 bid, and 32c asked in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, regular	1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O.	1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. August	1 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 25
10,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 20
5,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 25

NEW YORK, August 22.—Closing August 21.—The trade showed a stand, with holders firm in their views and buyers not disposed to operate out of the scarcity of ocean freight room, being the leading feature affecting the trade. Refined held at 30c in bbls and bulk 6½c, cases 31c. Naptha 10@10½c. Philadelphia delivery—Crude 16¼@16½c asked for refined. Business unimportant.

ROUSSVILLE, August 21.—Market quiet at $1 30 asked and $1 25 bid.

OIL CITY, August 21.—Market firm at $1 30.

TITUSVILLE, August 21.—Market quiet but firmer at $1 37½@1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 21.—Market quiet and very little doing. Refined held at 30c.

OIL CITY, August 21.—Market quiet; best price $1 30.

TIDIOUTE, August 21.—Market quiet at $1 10@1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Market quiet; s. W., 16¼@16¾c, 6c; closed 16c; sales 5000 bbls; futures 16c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, August 22.—Market firm with no sellers in the market. Prices for Fairview pipe, $1 25 (very little sold at $1 30); Parker's pipe, $1 20; Mutual Union or Butler $1 30 bid, and $1 32½ bid for round lots.

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market firm at $1 30.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Market very firm and best refining at $1 40@1 45.

TIDIOUTE, August 27.—Market very firm at $1 20.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Joe Bushnell	Crystal O W	148
Owner	Nonpareil O W	314
Owner	Brilliant O W	476
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	154
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	319
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	80
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	395
H. McKelvey	Vesta O W	319
Fisher Bros	Dodson & B	452
Joe Bushnell	Standard O W	324
Joe Bushnell	Lilly O W	455
Tack & M	Citizens O W	926
Eckhardt, B & Co	Brilliant O W	1,604
Joe Bushnell	Model O W	308
on f. cr.		20,421
		5,000
		1,000
		1,000
		1

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Girl Injured by a Colt.

Yesterday morning a girl aged twelve years, daughter of Peter Grose, of Shaler township, was was run over and trampled upon by a colt, which was running loose through the streets of Etna borough. Some boys had excited the animal by throwing missiles at it, and as the girl was walking down and trying to cross the street, she was struck down and severely but not dangerously injured. The owner of the colt will likely be called upon to foot the doctor's bill.

Drowned at Smith's Ferry.

The body of a man was found, drowned, near Smith's Ferry, yesterday morning. His name is unknown, but he appears to have been between twenty-five and thirty years of age, with red hair and whiskers and of stout build. He wore a dark coat, brown pantaloons, brown flannel shirt and a calico undershirt. In his pocket was found a receipt from the Miners' Hospital Grand Gift Concert, Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, Pa., to Stephen Clark, for ticket No. 76,924, signed George H. Boneffer. Esquire McFall was to hold the inquest.

The Base Ball Match.

The match game of base ball between the Philadelphia club and the Enterprise club, of Allegheny City, came off yesterday afternoon at Union Park. There was a large crowd in attendance and much interest was manifested in the game. The Enterprises, much to the disappointment of their friends, had no show with the Philadelphians. The score was 31 to 0.

This afternoon, weather permitting, the Philadelphias will play the Iron City club at the same place.

Agricultural Editorial Excursion.

The Agricultural Editorial Association, of New York, who have been on an excursion West for nearly two months past, arrived yesterday evening in this city on their way home. The party consists of over thirty persons, among whom are ladies. Among them are Arthur Lumley, artist for the *London Graphic*; David H. Strothers, (Porte Crayon) of *Harper's Magazine*; A. S. Fuller, of the *Rural New Yorker*; S. D. Wells, of the *Phrenological Journal*; Henry F. Williams, of the *Independent*; and Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*. They leave this morning in a special car provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Narrow Escape.

On Wednesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a narrow escape from a serious accident was made at the Fort Wayne Railroad crossing on Penn avenue. The conductor of car No. 6 on the Citizens' road, having gone to the track to look whether or not a train was coming, motioned the driver to proceed, although the gong bell was not then ringing. The road was almost blockaded with vehicles and the car driver could hardly get over the track before the locomotive reached the street. The engineer on the train did his utmost to stop but there was very imminent danger of a collision. The Citizens' Company should require a full stop of the cars before crossing, while the trains should be run there at a less rate of speed.

Youthful Travelers.

Two boys, Joseph and Charles Mitchell, aged respectively nine and eleven years, arrived at the Union depot at 1:40 yesterday morning, from Cincinnati, on their way to join their mother at Long Branch. The telegraph had announced their coming, and the officers at the depot were instructed to arrest and detain the lads. They were accordingly arrested on getting out of the train, and were put to bed (on car cushions) in the telegraph office. Yesterday morning they had in their possession a large amount of money on the dressing bureau at home, and packing their good clothes in a valise, started off in their every-day suits. They left Cincinnati short of money they intended to sell papers and black boots. They were sent back home.

Methodist Board of Publication.

The Methodist *Recorder*, of yesterday, says: The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Publication of the Methodist Church, will be held at the Book Room, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, August 27. A full attendance is expected. This will be the first meeting in the new quarters, and plans and modes of future work in this department of church interest will be adjusted. The prospects were never more favorable for success as at present. The achievements already attained are substantial and permanent. The time, we hope, is not far distant when we shall maintain denominational books shall be attempted by the Board. A catechism is needed, a music edition of the hymn book, a church history, and other works essential to our intelligent progress as a people.

A Nestorian Minister.

The Presbyterian *Banner* says: The Rev. Richard Lea, of Lawrenceville, is now the Nestor among the pastors of all denominations in this city, and indeed in the county, with the single exception of Rev. S. C. Jennings, D.D. The Lawrenceville church was organized in 1806. Previous to this Dr. A. Wilmarth labored here with great acceptance and success. He was instrumental in having the first church edifice erected in this place. Since then it has several times enlarged and once rebuilt, in 1847. Drs. Herron, Swift, Hiney, Nevin and Elliott took an earnest and active part in its success. Rev. Richard Lea, the present pastor, was installed in June, 1836, being pastor for the long term of seven years. His field of labor at first was quite extensive, including Croghanville, Millvale and a mile beyond Sharpsburg ferry, and extending east to East Liberty. Under his ministry also this church has received about one thousand persons into membership.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The celebrated Wallace Sisters' burlesque and comedy organization will give their first performance to-morrow evening, when "Aladdin," one of the funniest of burlesques, will be given. It is understood that the Opera House will be lit up to-night in order to afford an opportunity to observe the general effect of the improvements made.

Alms's American Theater.

This house was well filled last evening, and the management had it satisfactorily demonstrated that every performance was pleasing. The programme was new, bright and sparkling. The old favorite performers have already been mentioned, but a word should be said of George S. Knight, and here it is. He is about the best of all the so-called "Dutch" comedians on the stage. In fact he has not only a thorough command of German-English idiom, but has enough of originality to utilize current events in such a way as does it very neatly. To those who like such foolhardy feats, the shooting of an apple off a man's head by Frank Frayone, in the what-you-call-it of "Orphine" is sufficiently startling. But we must confess to a repugnance against any such programme-dishing of human life, where the tremor of a muscle might cause the death of a woman in full view of an audience. Drest the play of this one feature, and it will compare favorably with the sensational and nonsensical conglomerations which have been presented to the public during a few years past. The programme at the Angelina's night will not be substantially the same as that for last evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The oldest variety show in Pittsburgh has lost none of its popularity, and the features now presented embrace the best of all branches of that kind of performance, with nothing which the most fastidious could find fault. The new programme of last night enforced many entirely new acts, all of which were most satisfactorily rendered. The company has been carefully selected, and will not fail, under the management of the gentlemen of stage direction, Harry Williams, to render full satisfaction to the public. This evening a new selection of novelties will be presented, every member of the great organization appearing. To-morrow afternoon the usual matinee will be given. It is always largely attended.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL AND THE PAN HANDLE.

Work on the Turtle Creek Connection.

The work on the link that is to connect the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway with the Pennsylvania Central at Turtle Creek, is progressing satisfactorily, and will be completed early next spring. The length of the road to be built is about one mile. The tracks of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company will be used between this city and Port Perry, where the Ohio Pennsylvania river is to be spanned by an elegant iron bridge. The piers of this bridge are now well under way, all the foundations having been laid. The contractor, Mr. Henderson, has encountered some difficulty, owing to the high stage of water, but the work on the piers ready for the superstructure in time. The superstructure bridge is under contract for the superstructure, and their part of the work is well in hand. This bridge will be one of the finest in the country, and will cost about $300,000. The tunnelling and grading is being done by Mr. Caldwell. The tunnel through the hill at Port Perry will be about five hundred feet in length, which eighty feet have already been excavated. Mr. Caldwell has taken the contract to have the work done the first of March. The distance from Port Perry to the point of connection with the Pennsylvania Central, east of Brinton's, is about one mile. The way is very heavy and expensive. By the connection of this line with the Pan Handle road, to the west, can be moved without bringing it into the city at all, and the great crowding of the tracks, which is always occurs in the busy seasons, and which is much delay and annoyance, will be wholly avoided.

SURPRISE VISIT.

Presentation to Rev. D. T. Carnahan—An Impressive Incident.

Rev. D. T. Carnahan having severed his connection with the Bethel Presbyterian church, Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, with the view of accepting a unanimous call to the Second Presbyterian Congregation of Oil City, a surprise visit was made to his residence, last evening, by a large number of the members and adherents of his late charge. The reverend gentleman was not aware that anything of the kind would take place till his house began to be filled with beautiful and well dressed ladies and stylish gentlemen, about half-past seven o'clock, simultaneously with the appearance of the ladies and gentlemen large quantities of handsome and the choicest confectionery began to arrive, and Mr. Carnahan and his estimable wife saw that "something was up." About eight o'clock the house was crowded, were filled to overflowing, and shortly afterwards lead in prayer. J. R. Wightman, Esq., one of the Elders of the church, then stepped forward and said this was the lady's night, for that reason he was the thing to disobey such authority, as it was a dangerous ground to stay to over orders. He then addressed Mr. Carnahan in very appropriate and feeling terms and spoke of his earnest, diligent and faithful labors in the Bethel field, and the high esteem in which he was held by the people from whom he was about to be separated, but who would follow him with their sincere prayers and best wishes for success, lest might be cast. He had been a good and sympathizing pastor, a kind and affectionate friend and a faithful friend. He did not think he could say anything more and would just conclude with a "postscript," which was always good. He then handed an envelope to Mr. Carnahan which contained four hundred and thirty-three dollars in the greenback line, and regard they entertained for him and his wife.

Mr. Carnahan was evidently surprised at the "post-script," and said he was overwhelmed with emotions of gratitude. Recovering from the effects of his surprise, he proceeded to deliver a long and impressive address.

The visitors then regaled themselves with the good things which the ladies had very generously and liberally provided. Every one present seemed to be delighted with the unexpected manner in which the ladies had conducted the whole affair. It was indeed a success. It was only in the afternoon of evening of the present day that the ladies resolved to make the surprise visit and get up the entertainment and raise such a large sum of greenbacks, as a testimonial to a pastor, in twenty-four hours, as evinced their sympathy, enthusiasm energy, and deserve great praise. It must have been very gratifying to Mr. Carnahan to be visited, on the eve of his departure for a new field of labor, by so many members of his late parishioners, and to receive such a substantial token of their good will.

One of the most pleasing and interesting incidents of the evening was the presentation, by S. Bepmer, Esq., and wife, of four children to receive the sacrament of baptism. The administration of this ordinance on the occasion was a great source of interest at present. The parents were much attached to Mr. Carnahan, and could not allow him to take his departure without baptizing their children.

HON. HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, the lifelong advocate of protection to home industry, and the Hon. W. D. Kelley, Member of Congress from the Fourth District, Philadelphia, are at the Monongahela House. They have just returned from a tour of the great lakes, and find the heat here rather oppressive. They will remain in the city until four o'clock this afternoon, when they will leave for Philadelphia.

THE OIL EXPLOSION.

Inquest in the Case of Vincent Weider.

Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

The Remarkable Dream of the Deceased —The Condition of the Stills, etc.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave the particulars of the explosion of two oil stills at the Commercial Works, and the destruction which followed. The remains of Vincent Weider, who was known to be in one of the burning buildings, were not recovered until yesterday morning about nine o'clock. An immense crowd had collected to witness the search for the body, and the throng was so pressing that the workmen proceeded with difficulty. Weider had been at work in the cooper shop in the Petrolite works, and was last seen there. When the body was recovered, it was burnt and blackened almost beyond recognition.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner West was notified, and in the afternoon proceeded to hold an inquest.

Hugh Gallagher testified that he was in the cooper shop about fifteen minutes before the explosion. Went up to the paint shop, and as soon as the explosion and find the stills all on fire. Thought he was in about one minute. There were three persons in the cooper shop besides the deceased. The deceased did not relate to the witness anything about a dream he had.

THE REMARKABLE DREAM.

Peter Engle, in the Employ of Wormser & Myers, testified that the deceased told him and some other workmen about his dream. They stated that he appeared to be much depressed when he commenced work in the morning, and they asked him the cause. He then proceeded to relate a dream which he had had the preceding night. He said he dreamed he was in a long frame building at work. Saw flames coming from the windows and doors; he made every effort to escape, but was so hemmed in by fire and smoke that he could not be rescued. He thought he was burning to death, when he awoke with a start to find he had only been dreaming. He was so terrified, however, that he was much depressed in spirits. The witnesses testified that he had just concluded the recital, and turned around to resume work, when the column of flame filled the room. The singular verification of the dream was the subject of comment among all who heard it.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses, and the desire to make a thorough inquiry into the cause of the explosion, the inquest was adjourned until half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

At the hour stated the inquest reassembled, and the examination of witnesses was resumed:

Alonzo H. McConnell was recalled and testified: Examined the still between half-past nine and ten o'clock. It was quiet to do so. No one had given notice that the stills were in a very dangerous condition. The tanks had not leaked more than usual for any still. I think the fires had not been closed down as long as has been testified to. I do not think there would have been any explosion if the fires had not turned off so long. The stills were repaired last fall. Two of them especially. There are four altogether, but only three were in use. It is not customary to have the stills braced. Iron A was the made the iron. I always considered the stills safe. Have known those kind of stills to run two years without repair.

OPINION AS TO THE CAUSE.

W. M. McKelvey, sworn—I am manager of the Central Refining Company; we had got to using new material for fuel, and I was curious to see how it was working. Last night I was told that exploded and then went to the one next the boilers, opened the door and looked in. Then went on to the next. I turned round to go away, and heard the explosion. I then ran out of the danger, I think the explosion was caused by water in the still. There is always more or less water in oil, and the late rains may have caused more water than usual to leak into the still. It is considered safe to start the fire before filling the still and shutting it up. Cannot say how long the stills have been in use. We leased the works last January. The head of one of the stills was leaking a little that morning, and I called Mr. McConnell's attention to it. It was not serious at all. I considered the stills perfectly safe. I considered they would last till October next, when I intended to renew them. Mr. Wormser complained about several things, the fires had not been closed down as long as has been testified to. I do not think there would have been any explosion if the fires had not turned off so long. The stills were repaired last fall. Two of them especially. There are four altogether, but only three were in use. It is not customary to have the stills braced. Iron A was the made the iron. I always considered the stills safe. Have known those kind of stills to run two years without repair.

A BOILER MAKER'S OPINION.

Fred. Schaal sworn: Resides on South street and am a boiler maker; have examined the stills to-day and yesterday, and in my opinion the still was not braced properly, there not being a single brace inside; the diameter is too great without bracing from one head to another; the iron I think good enough. I have not said have seen the stills at work; they are as good as any so far as I know; a new method was placed in them recently; cannot account for the explosion, but presume it was caused by the water, as that the second one is somewhat braced and it merely broke out at the top; saw the other one burst; it was heavy torn off; they are about ten feet in diameter; have braced them myself on only six stills; have braced them in larger ones; no boiler yesterday, is charged with forgery. The bird had flown.

WM. P. GARDNER, Esq., Secretary of the People's Insurance Company, left yesterday, accompanied by his wife, for Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. They expect to be absent about two weeks.

A six cent cotton is being sunk at Rochester, Pa., for coal. A depth of one hundred feet has been reached, and a three feet vein discovered. It is the intention to sink another hundred feet, at which depth a paying vein is expected.

W. H. KNOX, son of the late Jeremiah Knox, of the celebrated fruit farm in the Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, has generously given to Rev. J. B. Logan, two lots on Mt. Oliver for a new Methodist church at that place.

FRANK HOOK, who is charged with felonious assault and battery on oath of Adam Rieflinger, was committed for trial yesterday by the Mayor in default of bail. It is stated that the defendant cut the prosecutor some days since.

A REPORT came to the Mayor's office last night that a man named Hoffman had died from the effects of cholera in Allentown, Thirty-first ward, but no definite information could be obtained regarding it. Dr. Nalvey, City Physician, was notified.

MR. SAMUEL HOOD, agent for the COMMERCIAL on the Oakland route, has opened an ice cream saloon and confectionery at 54 Oakland avenue, Oakland. Success attend the enterprise.

MR. COCHRAN, resolution ordering Street Commissioner to open Bidwell street from railroad northward to the Allegheny river, and to open Locust, Ackley, Kicker and Eberhardt appointed on behalf of Common Council, and Commissioner Bell of Masons, asked for by Select.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—Street Improvements—That Pittsburgh Charter—Consolidation

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held last evening, and the following business was transacted:

SELECT BRANCH.

Mr. A. D. Smith, from the Committee of Conference on the subject, reported in favor of the ordinance granting permission to the New Jerusalem Church to erect a frame church on the corner of Isabella and sandusky streets, in the Fourth ward; and to Pr. D. S. Reuben to erect a frame car-house and stable on the corner of Manhattan and Hamlin streets, Fifth ward. A motion to adopt the report was lost.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, presented petition of 1 grocer, which were approved: Grant alley, East street and Perrysville plank road. The report of the viewers on opening of Kerr street and the profile of Howard street were laid over. The report of the Viewers on the opening of Middle alley was also laid over.

Mr. Gault called up the ordinance repealing the ordinances relating to the opening of Preble avenue, which had been laid over on first reading, and moved its adoption. Passed finally.

Mr. J. C. Patterson then presented a new ordinance for the opening of Preble avenue from Woods alley to the Allegheny river, to the width of fifty-six feet.

Mr. Gault moved to make the width forty-nine feet to the angle at the Adhesive Works, and different.

The amendment was lost, and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Stewart presented an ordinance authorizing the Mayor in the name of the city to execute to transfer of the lot in the Fourth ward for the one adjoining. Passed finally.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up and all actions of that body concurred in except the following:

Ordinance for the opening of Grant avenue from South avenue to low water line; in Common Council passed; Select Council non-concurred and asked a Committee of Conference.

Resolution authorizing the re-funding of the assessments paid into the sinking fund for the opening of Church avenue; in Common Council adopted; Select Council non-concurred and referred to the Finance committee.

Resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to go to Harrisburg and request the Governor to sign the city charter; in Common Council adopted; in Sele: Council laid over.

Resolution for a sewer drop on Ohio street; in Common Council passed; in Select Council referred to the Street Committee.

Resolution requiring all fines collected for violation of the city health laws to be credited to the appropriation for the Health Committee; in Common Council passed; in Select Council laid on the table.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Superior street; in Common Council passed; in Select Council laid over.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Refore street; in Common Council passed; in Select Council laid over.

Ordinance for the opening of Return street; in Common Council passed; in Select Council referred to the Committee on Surveys, with a recommendation presented by Mr. Moni.

Resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to open Bidwell street and put in a passable condition; in Common Council adopted; in Select Council laid over.

Ordinance fixing the salary of the Assistant City Engineer at $2,500 per annum, in Common Council passed; in Select Council.

Mr. Stein obtained permission to present a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to erect a frame building to be used as an armory by Knap's battery. Passed finally.

Mr. Smith obtained consent to introduce an ordinance to prevent the excessive whistling of locomotives within the city limits. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Moni presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant for the payment of the expenses of the committee appointed to go to Harrisburg to oppose "the charter."

Mr. Stein thought such a proceeding a little irregular. It was customary for committees when appointed under similar circumstances, to send in their bill, so that the Finance Committee could examine as to its correctness. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Megraw was free to say that when the committee was appointed to go to Harrisburg, there was not one member of the committee but would have preferred the idea of asking the city to pay his expenses. In fact it was understood that the members were to pay their own expenses. Monopolies had some rights which majorities were bound to respect, and he could not see that the consolidationists should pay for the [illegible] of the anti-consolidationists.

After further discussion the motion to refer to the Finance Committee was carried.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution instructing the City Engineer to provide a grade for Strawberry alley. Adopted.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Ackley, a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the ordinance in relation to sidewalks; also the ordinance in relation to carts standing on the streets and alleys. After some discussion the report was adopted.

Mr. Ackley, a resolution instructing Committee to report ordinances for grading and paving of Brady and Webster streets. Referred.

Mr. Walters offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The county assessors are now making an effort to establish a correct uniform cash basis of future assessments in this county, and

WHEREAS, Such a desirable effort should receive the encouragement and assistance of every honest and faithful person in every city of Allegheny county; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, that we earnestly approve of said effort, and request all of the Assessors from this city to act in unison with the Board of Revision.

Mr. Bigby, a resolution for a gas lamp at corner of Franklin road and Boyd avenue. Referred.

Mr. Burns moved to reconsider the action of Common Council in laying over for one month the ordinance providing for the opening of Page street. Adopted.

Mr. Ackley moved to make the offset at Allegheny avenue instead of at Hidwell street.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, consideration of the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Burns, a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas to place a lamp on Beaver avenue between Stanton alley and Strawberry lane. Adopted.

Mr. Price, a remonstrance against a sewer on Ackley street in the Fourth ward. Referred.

Mr. Eberhardt, a remonstrance against the paving of a road walk on Lowrey street in the Seventh ward. Referred.

The following unfinished business from Select Council was taken up: Ordinance for a sewer on Madison avenue. Mill Hill and Fifth avenue. Action of Select Council concurred in and ordinance passed. Ordinance for the opening of Rosedale street. Concurred in. For lateral sewers on Robinson street. Concurred in. For lateral sewers on Bernadotte and Main, from Monongahela street to Clendenning's south line. Defeated on the ground of lack of sufficient petitioners, and an insufficient vote. Concurred in. Profile of Page street, Pittsburgh and Bueta Vista street extension. Concurred in. Profile of East Liberty avenue, from Main street to Concurred in. Profile of Grant alley. Concurred in. Ordinance for frame building for New Jerusalem Church on Manhattan street. Concurred in. Ordinance for frame building for New Jerusalem Church on Manhattan street. Concurred in. Ordinance authorizing Lewis Eisenser to erect frame buildings. Concurred in.

Mr. Schmitt, petition of J. Debolt for frame stable on Forest street. Granted.

Mr. Cochran, resolution ordering Street Commissioner to open Bidwell street from railroad northward to the Allegheny river, and to open Locust, one, but was repaired; the still that exploded was [illegible] and [illegible] Kicker and Eberhardt appointed on behalf of Common Council, and Commissioner Bell of Masons, asked for by Select.

Mr. Eberhardt presented a petition of [illegible] to see how the work is progressing. Adopted.

The following business from Select Councils was acted upon: Resolution authorizing the Controller to refund the money paid into the treasury by property holders on Church avenue for the extension of that street; concurred in. Ordinance for opening of Locust, Ackley, Kicker and Eberhardt. Concurred in. Ordinance fixing the salary of the Assistant City Engineer at $2,500 per annum, in Common Council passed; in Select Council.

Mr. Stein obtained permission to present a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to erect a frame building to be used as an armory by Knap's battery. Passed finally.

Mr. Smith obtained consent to introduce an ordinance to prevent the excessive whistling of locomotives within the city limits. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Moni presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant for the payment of the expenses of the committee appointed to go to Harrisburg to oppose "the charter."

Mr. Stein thought such a proceeding a little irregular. It was customary for committees when appointed under similar circumstances, to send in their bill, so that the Finance Committee could examine as to its correctness. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Megraw was free to say that when the committee was appointed to go to Harrisburg, there was not one member of the committee but would have preferred the idea of asking the city to pay his expenses. In fact it was understood that the members were to pay their own expenses. Monopolies had some rights which majorities were bound to respect, and he could not see that the consolidationists should pay for the [illegible] of the anti-consolidationists.

After further discussion the motion to refer to the Finance Committee was carried.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution instructing the City Engineer to provide a grade for Strawberry alley. Adopted.

Council then adjourned.

THE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Grappling with Subjects Beyond their Ken.

Some of the subjects discussed at the late session of the State Teachers' Association, were quite comical by many as outside the domain usually traversed by the common school teacher; and not a few were disposed to censure the introduction of such themes as "The Conflict between Science and Theology," "Darwinism," and *Prodigies in Science*, while commending these meetings when held for the legitimate purpose of "discussing the best methods of instruction," warns teachers against undertaking to grapple with subjects beyond their ken. It remarks:

"We have been deeply interested in the annual meetings of the teachers of different states or cities for many years, but have never been more interested than this evening. We believe that by this interchange and comparison of views, much may be done to improve the methods and mechanics of teaching in all parts of the land, and also to impart a proper professional spirit. The meeting held in this city last, if not a success in numbers, was in the interest manifested in the proceedings. The large body of teachers in attendance made a most favorable impression on the public, and a similar convention will be welcomed at any time.

"But the prospects are not always encouraging held in our own and other States, may be perverted from their original design, and in some instances the elements of injuring and eventually destroying themselves. Their avowed object, in addition to the interchange of fraternal feelings among the civilities is the discussion of the best methods of instruction. But the work of the common school is not the place for original discoveries in science, philosophy or religion, but the importation of existing knowledge and training to correct habits of thought and expression. Neither the training nor the facilities of the average teacher qualify him to teach these things, and the time spent in attempting to do so is time lost for new exploration, and he is not empowered for this end. These facts seem to have been forgotten by some of the speakers at the convention. We have they introduced debates on the Darwinian Theory, and the discussion between Science and Religion. It is in no disrespect to the worthy and intelligent ladies and gentlemen, that we say their previous studies and their present occupations unfit them as at present to grapple on the platform with either the arguments of Darwin on the one hand, or Agassiz on the other. Nor does the essential nature demand such qualifications at their hands."

Dr. Burrowes, in his address at the opening of the meeting of the Association, remarks: "A paper was read on the Conflict between Science and Theology," in which favorable prominence was given to the views of Darwin in regard to the origin of man, and much that interested and pained us, as calculated to unsettle and independent thinkers, as they are want to call themselves, in regard to Bible truth and theologians, was repeated. Cannot these fearful and needless conflicts from this frightful ineu be sufficiently to occasionally vary their retracts."

THE COLUMBIA REGATTA.

Programme for Saturday, August 30th.

The following is the programme of the Columbia Regatta, which is to take place on Saturday, August 30th, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the Allegheny river, near Sharpsburg:

First Race—First class single scull. Prize, gold medal, value $50.—William Smith, Robert Brown, Edward Ege, Edward Schaal and Jacob Hayes.

Second Race—Second class single scull. Prize, gold medal, value $25.—R. Hunter, V. V. Forse, W. Braddock.

Third Race—Third class single scull. Prize, gold medal, value $20.—John Mason, Harry Williams, Thomas Hazlett, W. R. Hays, Samuel Hazlett, Wm. Hazlett, Wm. Corbis, R. M. Blair, Thomas Charlton.

Fourth Race—Four oar gig. Prize, gold medal, value $30.—W. R. Kennedy, M. Page, John B. Jones, Wm. Bunten.

Fifth Race—Six oar class double sculls. Prize, gold medals, value $40 each.—Edward Ege and Edward Schaal, Edward Powell and Thomas Hazlett.

Sixth Race—Second class double sculls. Prize, gold medals, value $25 each.—Samuel Hazlett and Wm. Gardner, Thomas Charlton and George Marshall.

Seventh Race—First class four oared. Prizes, gold medals, value $30 each.—Thomas Charlton, Edward, Wm. Jackson, Jr., Robert Brown, John Maxwell, R. M. Gardner, Wm. Hazlett, Samuel Hazlett; Wm. Braddock and Thomas Hazlett, extra.

Lewis Castle and Wm. Corbis will put stroke in the contesting boats, and will pick their men after the trial trip.

The Course—Starting from the Allegheny Suspension bridge, one mile up the river and return.

The races will be rowed under the Hudson River Amateur rules. No fouls to be recognized.

The Committee on the Regatta, Messrs. Maxwell, Blair, Forse, Braddock and Kennedy, will act as judges.

It is hoped that people will not row over the course in skiffs as it interferes much with those rowing.

Trying a Pop Bottle on a Woman's Head.

Sarah Reed lives on Wylie avenue, and on Wednesday night she had a strange adventure. Two colored girls called at her house, and demanded to know whether she was harboring a certain individual. Not being bound to answer such an impudent question, she ordered the woman away, whereupon one of them drew from under her shawl a pop bottle, which she brought down with a Whack on Mrs. Reed's head. The injured woman shouted "watch," and the assailants fled and escaped. Mrs. Reed was so badly injured that she had to be taken to a doctor's office near by, where her wound was dressed.

THE NORRIS LIBEL SUIT.

Statement of Mr. Norris.

We have already noticed the criminal prosecution, by S. S. Norris, against the proprietors of the *Advance*, for libel. The accused entered bail for Court, after which Mr. S. K. Gay, one of the members of the firm, made an information charging Norris with embezzlement and larceny by bailee, alleging that he had embezzled some three hundred dollars belonging to the firm, and had also appropriated some thirty dollars additional to his own use. The prosecutor stated that a charge of embezzlement had been preferred against the defendant before Justice Stofel, of Mt. Pleasant borough, Westmoreland county, and that he was under bail for a hearing. Norris subsequently, through his attorney, Joel L. Bigham, Esq., instituted a civil action, in the District Court, against W. M. Vandevort, J. R. Delce and S. K. Gay, proprietors of the *Weekly Advance*. The grounds of the suit are the same as those of the criminal action entered before Alderman McMasters, and noticed in yesterday's issue. A capias was issued and bail fixed at one thousand dollars.

A PARTY of gentlemen from Boston, including Chief Engineer Daimrell, the President of the Common Councils and the Fire Committees of that body passed through the city yesterday, *en route* home from the West. They have been visiting Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and other places, for the purpose of investigating the working of the fire departments and machinery of those cities, in order to learn of any improvements in the method of suppressing conflagrations. They were accompanied by representatives of the *Herald* and other Boston journals. The party will spend a few days in Philadelphia.

A Life of Vicissitudes.

There is ordinarily so little that is romantic in the life of an editor that as we have found a real hero, caught and yoked at last in the harness of the press, we cannot resist telling the story. About eleven years ago, a young Englishman left London and spent four years as a sailor of the forecastle, visiting thus India, China, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Seven years ago he landed in New York, with only a sailor's customary small handful of money, and hunted the streets for something to do. Not succeeding, he sold his clothing, pawned a few trinkets, and kept himself alive in this way for three months, until at last he was reduced to make choice between sleeping in the station-house and in the street, and preferred the street. He then drifted to Jersey, and got some employment at a small rolling mill; he was advanced to general utility man; he stepped still farther ahead into playing the young lover in farces; he then strolled with a traveling company; and when the company came to grief, he found himself the chief wearer of the sack-cloth and ashes. He then went on foot from Newark, N. J., to Allentown, Pa., and arrived there the happy possessor of a journal to which he has given prosperity and local reputation. He was one of the very vigorous and indomitable supporters of Horace Greeley during the late campaign, and we remember him so warmly for his work's sake that we cannot help saying that his name is T. F Emmens.—*Golden Age*

"Private Dalzell" writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* that up among the Huckleberry knobs in Southern Ohio, it makes the Democrats mad to intimate that there ever was an older man than their candidate for Governor. The factious Private adds, "since the nomination of old Bill Allen, antique researches are all the go up here with the Democracy. They are going back to buckskins and flints, and going to mill with a sloughing in each side of the sack, grain in the other. They powder their hair white, and wear grey clothes, rebel fashion, and habiliments of age are all the go. It makes them look so old that anybody being older than Allen, and one irreverent cuss, through spleen, has torn out of his bible the story of Methusaleh.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, August 21, 1873.

River six feet and falling. Steamer Col. Gaut passed up for Pittsburgh with five hundred tons of pig iron; Juniata down at 3 P. M.; Hope passed up at 5:30 P. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—River eleven feet and rising. Arrived—Ashland, Wheeling. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Fair and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21.—River rising slowly with four feet three inches in the canal and two feet three inches in the chute. Weather clear and hot. The Lawrence on her way from Cairo to this port broke her shaft at Halls bar; the Hoover and Greyhound went down this evening to bring her up. The Charles Bodman is laid up at Shreveport waiting for water. Pilots from below report four feet on the shoals and bars to Cairo. Business more active than for some time past. Arrived—Highway, New Orleans; Harmer, Cincinnati; Bermuda and Mary Miller, Ironton. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Bermuda and Mary Miller, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 21.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 64 to 92. River has fallen four inches. Output for the week, 1,500 bbls. Arrived—Belle Down—Mary Ament and Morning Star, Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., August 21.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Hope, Memphis and Hudson, Cincinnati. Departed—Left night—Packet Carroll; to-day, City of Chester, St. Louis; Bastrop, Red river; James Howard, New Orleans; Shannon, Cincinnati; Helena, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 21.—Down—Yeager, Kellogg and barges, Great Republic and Bowie, Shreveport. Up—Julia. Cloudy and mild. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis; Josie Woods, The John Kyle did not get off yesterday but left this morning. Heavy rain storm this morning. Cloudy and pleasant this evening; mercury 81.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, August 21.—Cattle—Receipts number only 134 cars, the strike of the conductors and brakemen on the Central road still interfering with the running of stock trains. A large number of trains are expected this afternoon. Market not yet fairly opened; the sales effected do not show any change in the price from those of last week; average quality of receipts not as good as that of last week. Southern Ohio and Indiana steers are held at $7 25. Nothing doing in milch cows, not over half a dozen offered. Sheep and lambs—Market rules tame with no change in prices.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Cattle dull; heavy receipts depress the market and $@½c lower; very best on sale, 6@6½c; that generally rated first quality, 4¾@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 3¾@4½c; common to poor, 2½@3½c. Sheep and lambs active and a shade higher at 5@5½c; receipts, 6,949 head. Sheep fairly active at 4¾@5c; receipts, 4,792 head.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 21.—Petroleum market irregular; opened at $1 37, closed at $1 45 for Titusville delivery, with sales at 01 City at $1 35.

Docks & Caskey,

Importers of Scotch Granite and manufacturers of American Granite, at steps of monumental park, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, Pittsburgh.

About 100 Lots Yet

To be sold
At the Last Great
Sale of the
Poor Farm
On next Tuesday,
At 11 A. M.
On the arrival of the
9:30 train from Allegheny.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

Plenty of Persons who Have

Bought at Former
Sales at the Poor Farm
Can testify that they have in many instances
doubled their money.
Sale next Tuesday.
Don't forget.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

The Finest Property Yet to Sell

on the old Allegheny Poor Farm next Tuesday, on the arrival of the 9:30 train from Allegheny.
Train leaves at 9:30 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

A Great Triumph.

To travel all the way to Vienna, and enter the lists against a legion of competitors, is rather a bold undertaking. A man must have faith in the article he has to exhibit, in order to undertake the task. The Wilson Sewing Machine Company, which claimed to have "the best machine in the world," committed for trial yesterday by the Mayor in default of bail. It is alleged that the defendant cut the prosecutor some days since.

A REPORT came to the Mayor's office last night that a man named Hoffman had died from the effects of cholera in Allentown, Thirty-first ward, but no definite information could be obtained regarding it. Dr. Nalvey, City Physician, was notified.

MR. SAMUEL HOOD, agent for the COMMERCIAL on the Oakland route, has opened an ice cream saloon and confectionery at 54 Oakland avenue, Oakland. Success attend the enterprise.

MR. COCHRAN, resolution ordering Street Commissioner to open Bidwell street from railroad northward to the Allegheny river, and to open Locust, Ackley, Kicker and Eberhardt appointed on behalf of Common Council, and Commissioner Bell of Masons, asked for by Select.

Mr. Eberhardt, a remonstrance against the paving of a road walk on Lowrey street in the Seventh ward. Referred.

The following unfinished business from Select Councils was taken up: Ordinance for a sewer on Madison avenue. Mill Hill and Fifth avenue. Action of Select Council concurred in and ordinance passed. Ordinance for the opening of Rosedale street. Concurred in. For lateral sewers on Robinson street. Concurred in. For lateral sewers on Bernadotte and Main, from Monongahela street to Clendenning's south line. Defeated on the ground of lack of sufficient petitioners, and an insufficient vote. Concurred in. Profile of Page street, Pittsburgh and Bueta Vista street extension. Concurred in. Profile of East Liberty avenue, from Main street to Concurred in.